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A Big Night for Ariane Rocket Launching Puts Europe Back in Lead for Space Market

PARIS—The successful launching of an Ariane-3 rocket has put Europe back in the lead of the lucrative commercial space market, officials said Wednesday. "We're all wearing smiles," said Frédéric d'Allest, president of ArianeSpace, the commercial arm of the European Space Agency. "A failure would have been a heavy blow."

U.S. Talks Reported To Gain Shevardnadze And Shultz Are Hopeful on Arms

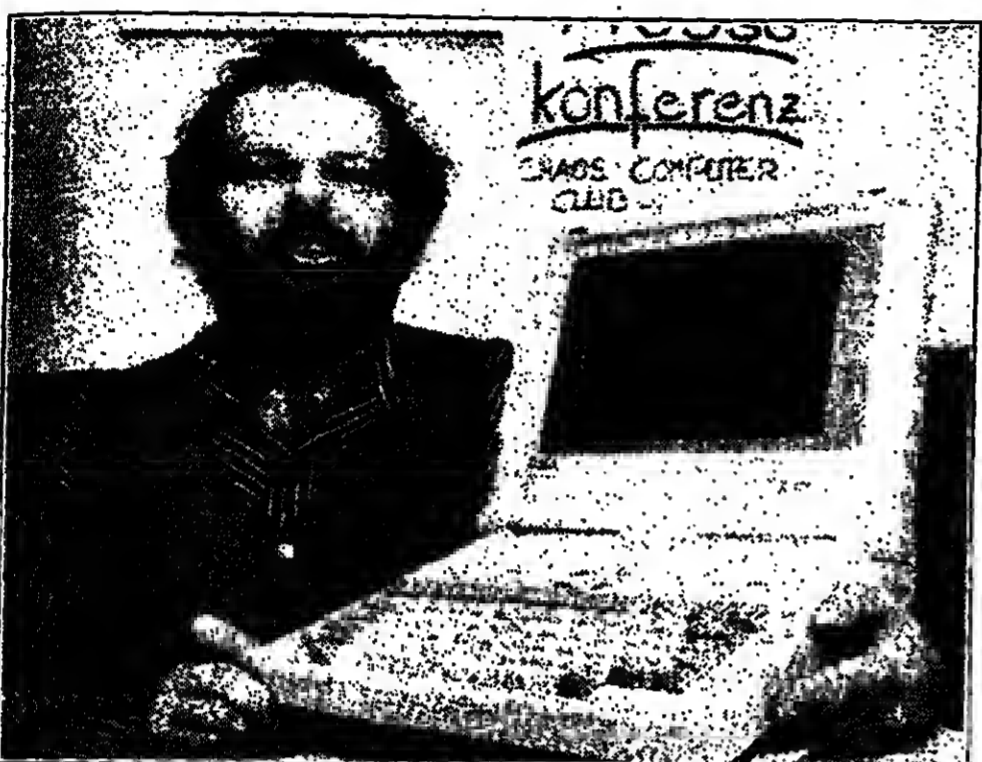
WASHINGTON—Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, on Wednesday said their experts had made some progress on resolving differences on arms control issues. The two officials, who did not specify in what area movement had occurred, spoke with reporters during the second day of talks intended to complete a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

Laurel, Aquino Cut Ties He Says He Was Excluded From Her Inner Circle

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service MANILA—Vice President Salvador H. Laurel broke politically with President Corason C. Aquino on Wednesday, saying his resignation as foreign secretary, tendered last week, was final. Mr. Laurel, who remains vice president, complained that since he became president Mrs. Aquino had excluded him from her inner circle. He also said he had "basic, fundamental differences of opinion" with her, primarily regarding her program to fight the Communist insurgency in the Philippines.



Salvador H. Laurel leaving Malacanang Palace after seeing Mrs. Aquino on Wednesday.



Wau Holland on Wednesday showing one of the computers used to enter NASA computers.

Kiosk House Bill to Hit Textile Imports

WASHINGTON (WP)—The House of Representatives moved Wednesday toward approving a bill that would impose strict limits on imports of textiles, clothing and shoes. The bill was expected to pass easily, despite opposition within the Democratic leadership of the House and a threat by President Ronald Reagan to veto the measure if it passes both houses of Congress. It has yet to be approved by the Senate.

West German 'Hackers' Say They Found Secrets

HAMBURG—West German "hackers" said on Wednesday that they had gained access to sensitive data on weapons systems in a computer network linking NASA, the U.S. space agency, with research centers in Europe and Asia. Wau Holland, spokesman for the Chaos Computer Club of Hamburg, said at a news conference: "The whole system was open to our friends. They found such explosive material that we had to go into the open."

Syrian Minister To Meet Shultz

DAMASCUS—Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara will meet this month in New York with Secretary of State George P. Shultz as part of an effort to end nearly a year of diplomatic estrangement between Syria and the United States, a senior party official said Wednesday. The official, maintaining Syria's denial of involvement in terrorism, said he was "optimistic" about the attitude of the Reagan administration toward Syria.

Iraq Shatters Truce in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain—Iraq said Wednesday that its planes had bombed Iranian oil centers and hit a ship, shattering a week-long informal cease-fire in the Gulf during Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar's peace mission. Iraq also reported that Iran shelled its southern city of Basra after it had pounded Iranian positions near the city Tuesday, the day that the United Nations leader ended six days of talks with Iraqi and Iranian leaders. An Iranian frigate, meanwhile, reportedly has been harassing vessels heading for the Gulf.

Lord Soames Dies

LONDON (Reuters)—Lord Soames, 66, a British statesman who presided over the transition of Rhodesia, Britain's last colony in Africa, into independent Zimbabwe, died Wednesday.

Ethnic Tension Grows in Malaysia, Especially Among Young

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia—The bonds that hold Malaysia's multiracial coalition government together are weakening, contributing to a serious upsurge of tension between the main ethnic groups in the country, according to politicians, diplomats and other analysts here. In recent interviews and public comments, they have warned of the danger of polarization between Malays, who make up about half the population of 16 million, and people of Chinese and Indian descent, the largest minorities.

Japan's New Entry in the Race to Produce Fast Trains

Page 8.

46 Nations Sign Accord To Protect Ozone Layer

By Philip Shabecoff New York Times Service MONTREAL—Major industrial countries reached agreement Wednesday on a protocol to limit and eventually reduce global consumption of two groups of chemicals that are destroying the Earth's protective ozone layer. The agreement must still be ratified by the 46 countries who met here. These nations are responsible for at least 66 percent of the world's consumption of the chemicals, chlorofluorocarbons and halons.



Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. questioning Judge Robert H. Bork during his confirmation hearings this week.

Discreet Use of Flattery Hurts Biden

By Maureen Dowd New York Times Service WASHINGTON—While Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. functioned as the cool, crisp interrogator of Judge Robert H. Bork on Tuesday, the senator's presidential campaign was struggling away from the spotlight with a growing controversy over some of the speeches that have added to his reputation as a leading orator of the Democratic Party. Last weekend, after a report that Mr. Biden had appropriated a British politician's speech as his own to close a debate last month, he blamed this on simple oversight but had intended to credit Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, for the moving description of Mr. Kinnock's ancestors.

GENERAL NEWS Robert Bork found himself on the defensive as hearings on his nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court began. Page 3. Rival Korean parties agreed on a new constitution. Page 2. Cuba plans to test all its citizens for AIDS. Page 9. The PLO denounced a U.S. decision to close its Washington office. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE MCA, the U.S. entertainment company, reportedly is planning to build a European theme park. Page 11. U.S. business inventories rose 0.2 percent in July, the government reported. Page 11.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'PERSONAL INVESTMENT' and 'ATTENTION'.

If UN Fails, Iraq's Path to Peace May Be Bloody

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — With no public sign of a breakthrough, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, has ended an effort to still the war between Iran and Iraq, leaving Iraq to face a coalition that some say is of its own creation.

Iraq, most diplomats and officials in Baghdad assert, desperately wants an end to a war that started seven years ago this month. Iran dates the conflict to Sept. 22, 1980, when Iraq invaded Iraq dates it to Sept. 4 of that year, when Iran shelled the border.

Yet the key in peace, a diplomat in the region said, lies with Iran's revolutionary leaders, who seem to have set no time limit for ending hostilities and who see possible political advantage in continuing what Tehran depicts as a national mission — the defeat of Iraq.

"They do not live in time in the conventional sense," the diplomat said of the Iranians, "and history has shown that they have the patience for long wars, wars of attrition."

And so, the assumption among officials and diplomats in Baghdad seems to be, if there is no settlement, the road toward peace in the Gulf lies in continued and possibly escalated hostilities that Iraq must pursue even though it cannot establish supremacy.

"The only way is to impose peace on Iran by destroying the tools of war," Salah al-Mukhtar, the director general of the Ministry of Information and Culture, said in an interview with two Western reporters on Tuesday.

Those tools, he said, center on Iran's oil exports, which replenish the coffers of war.

"For us, Iranian oil means new bullets, new rockets, new tanks, new attacks on our people."

"My government will not give the Iranians the chance to repair their economy by exporting oil through the Gulf," Mr. Mukhtar added. "We are in a state of war, and there is no way to make a one-sided peace."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar arrived in Baghdad on Sunday from Tehran, where he had sought Iran's agreement to a Security Council resolution demanding an unconditional cease-fire, a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized frontiers, a prisoner exchange and other conditions for peace.

Iraq had already accepted the resolution, on the condition that Iran give it full support. Tehran's revolutionary leaders, however, have said only that the resolution has some positive aspects and have given no

formal public response to it. Moreover, Iran has set what Baghdad terms an impossible demand — that Iraq be branded the aggressor — as a condition for peace.

Iraq's opposition to that demand resurfaced on Tuesday when Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said to reporters: "Iran is the aggressor. Iran started the war. Iran's intransigence insisted on the continuation of the war for seven years. If anybody is going to be punished for that, it's the Iranian regime."

As he left Baghdad on Tuesday for Paris and New York, where he was scheduled to report to the Security Council on Wednesday, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar offered no hint as to the outcome of his initiative.

"I did not arrive empty-handed," he said. "I came with an outline of a plan for the implementation of a cease-fire which I have discussed in detail with Iran and Iraq." He gave no indication of the responses he had received.

To judge from the reaction of Iraqi officials, however, Iran may have suggested that a cease-fire of some kind — presumably in the so-called tanker war in the Gulf — be detached from other conditions in the UN resolution, or set in stages, separating it from other issues such as an Iranian withdrawal from Iraqi territory. Such suggestions are rejected in Baghdad.

"We are not going to accept any compromise on the resolution, because the res-

olution is already a compromise," Mr. Mukhtar said.

By the most optimistic account, offered by a UN official on Monday night, Iran has been softening its language and during the talks in Tehran had been prepared to use such a previously taboo word as "cease-fire." The official suggested that the change may have represented "some movement." But, he acknowledged, it may not be enough for a cease-fire.

In Iraq, such interpretations meet only with cynicism. "When the Iranians are facing a dead end," said Mr. Mukhtar, "they begin to adopt suggestions that they may be moderate. But when they reach the point they have tried to reach, they abandon moderation and return to fanaticism."

The Iranian said one Western envoy, "want to be sure that they are not locked in any kind of unilateral cease-fire by the diplomatic process."

"They have to keep up the air war" against Iranian shipping, he added, "and they have to make their own limited attacks on the ground." Iraq's air power is generally held to be its only clear-cut edge over the numerically superior Iranians.

At the same time, diplomats said, Baghdad needs allies, such as the United States, to maintain pressure for an arms embargo against Tehran to complement a war effort seen as unlikely to bring a military victory.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Two Rival Parties Agree On Korean Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea's main political parties on Wednesday cleared the final obstacle to parliamentary approval of a draft constitution by agreeing to a compromise on the timing of general elections.

Officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Renovation Democratic Party said they had agreed to hold elections within six months of the promulgation of the new constitution, expected next month.

The rival parties already have agreed on the draft of the new constitutional charter, which provides for the first free presidential elections in 16 years.

However, the National Assembly failed to approve the constitution on Friday after negotiators could not agree on the timing of the legislative elections and the date on which the new constitution would become effective.

The ruling party wanted to hold the voting in February, before President Chun Doo Hwan steps down at the end of the month. The opposition insisted the elections be staged in April after installation of the new president.

The agreement reached Wednesday calls for assembly elections

within six months of the new constitution's approval, with the president setting the exact date.

Kim Young Sam, president of the Renovation Democratic Party, said the agreement was a good sign for the future of democracy in South Korea. Officials of the ruling party also expressed satisfaction.

"It is very meaningful for me to see the passing of the new constitution through agreement between the ruling and opposition parties for the first time in our history," Mr. Kim said.

Mr. Chun agreed to direct presidential elections and other reforms after weeks of nationwide anti-government protests in June. The constitution is being rewritten in part to revise the old electoral college system, criticized as favoring incumbents.

Passage of the new constitution is virtually certain following the agreement between the two major parties, which will convene an assembly session Friday to formally consider the constitution.

A national referendum on the constitution is to be held after the National Assembly approves the document. The referendum is expected in late October.



Kim Dae Jung, left, and Kim Young Sam, South Korean opposition leaders, after discussing election strategy Wednesday in Seoul. Elections are expected early next year.

Party delegates earlier this week resolved the other dispute blocking the constitution by deciding that it would go into effect Feb. 25 when a new president takes office.

Renovation Democratic Party legislators had also been demanding the release of about 300 political prisoners. The governing party promised Wednesday to try to secure release of the prisoners.

Hundreds of political prisoners were released during the summer as part of Mr. Chun's concessions. Government officials contend the remaining prisoners are communists or committed serious criminal offenses. Communism is outlawed in South Korea.

Roh Tae Woo, leader of the Democratic Justice Party, is running as the government candidate in the elections. Mr. Kim is vying

with his fellow opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, to be the opposition candidate.

Mr. Chun, a former army general who took power in a coup in 1980, is to step down in February at the end of his seven-year term.

The new charter would give the head of state a single five-year term as against the current seven years.

It would also abolish some of the president's sweeping powers, including the right to dissolve the National Assembly. It would give the assembly the right to investigate state affairs and introduce a habeas corpus system.

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PLO Assails Washington For Closing Its Office

TUNIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization denounced a U.S. decision to close its Washington office Wednesday, saying that the move was the result of pressure by pro-Israeli lobbyists.

"The PLO will raise this matter at the Arab foreign ministers meeting on Sept. 20 in Tunis," said the organization's spokesman, Ahmed Abderrahman. "We will ask for a united Arab response to this hostile American action against the Palestinians and the PLO."

He added that the decision, announced Tuesday because of what a State Department spokesman described as PLO support for terrorism, stemmed from pressure by pro-Israeli lobbyists in the buildup to the 1988 U.S. presidential election.

The spokesman rejected the accusation of PLO support for terrorism and said the decision would not affect its international standing.

He added that the head of the PLO office in Washington would contest the closure in U.S. courts.

Tutu in Zambia to Meet Kaunda and ANC Aides

LUSAKA — Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa arrived here Wednesday for meetings with President Kenneth Kaunda and officials of the African National Congress.

Only by going to Zambia or another country can Archbishop Tutu meet openly with officials of the African National Congress, since the group is outlawed in South Africa.

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Jarzelski Visits East Berlin

BERLIN — General Wojciech Jarzelski of Poland arrived in East Berlin on Wednesday for a one-day visit at the invitation of the East German leader, Erich Honecker, the news agency ADN reported.

3 Israelis Die In Clash With Guerrillas In Lebanon

HASBAYA, Lebanon — Three Israeli soldiers died in hand-to-hand battles with pro-Syrian guerrillas in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, police sources said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli Army confirmed the deaths and said that four other soldiers were wounded in the clashes in rocky terrain north of the village of Choubou, on the western slopes of Mount Hermon.

The death toll was the largest since it withdrew most of its forces from Lebanon in 1985, military sources said.

The deaths occurred in an Israeli raid in the foothills of the Druze-held Mount Hermon.

The attack was in apparent retaliation for an earlier assault by guerrillas on an outpost manned by Israeli soldiers and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia, near Hasbaya, 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of the Israeli border.

The National Resistance Front — a coalition of leftist groups, including the Communist Party, the National Syrian Social Party and the Ba'ath Party Organization — claimed responsibility for the earlier, pre-dawn attack.

It said that it had staged it to mark the fifth anniversary of its foundation.

Backed by tanks and artillery and using automatic rifles, bayonets, knives and daggers, Israeli troops surprised a band of pro-Syrian Lebanese and Palestinian guerrillas and engaged in hand-to-hand combat, Lebanese police sources said.

The National Resistance Front did not give a casualty figure, but a wounded guerrilla who escaped said he believed that 14 guerrillas were killed by the Israelis.

"The Israeli Defense Force, which was patrolling in the security zone last night, came upon a terrorist force that was on its way to an attack inside Israeli territory," an Israeli statement said.

Israeli helicopters landed 150 troops on posts manned by the Lebanese Communist Party and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Nayef Hawatmeh, police sources said.

Three Israeli helicopter gunships, providing cover for the troops, flew repeated sorties over the battle zone, dropping more than 1,000 flares to illuminate the sky, and strafed the guerrilla positions with automatic fire, they added.

Israel established the "security zone," a 3-10-9 mile buffer zone north of the Israeli border, following its 1985 withdrawal to head off cross-border attacks on northern Israel.

WORLD BRIEFS

Alfonsín Keeps 3 Ministers, Drops 5

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — President Raúl Alfonsín, reacting Wednesday to his party's midterm election defeat at the hands of the opposition Peronist Party, replaced five of his eight cabinet members.

The outgoing ministers are those of education, health and welfare, labor, interior and public works. But the changes left Mr. Alfonsín's key advisers in the most sensitive cabinet posts — Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Defense Minister Horacio Jauregui.

On Sept. 6 the Peronists won 16 of 22 governorships and captured 41.5 percent of the popular vote for the half of the 254 seats in the Chamber of Deputies that were up for election. Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union lost its majority in the chamber but retained a plurality. It won only 37.3 percent of the vote for deputies.

France Aids in Search for 2 Russians

PARIS (Reuters) — France is helping the Soviet Union in a search for two Soviet military advisers reported missing after Chadian troops raided southern Libya, the Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday.

A ministry spokesman said the Russians had been stationed at a Libyan airbase destroyed by French-supplied Chadian forces in a cross-border raid Sept. 5. Chadian authorities said no Russians were among more than 300 men captured at Libya's Maten-as-Sarah base. More than 1,700 Libyans were killed, Chad said.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that two military specialists were missing in Libya but gave no further details. The French spokesman said the Soviet ambassador in Paris, Yakov P. Ryabov, had asked France to seek information about their whereabouts. France has asked Chad to pursue the matter, he said.

Zimbabwe Opts for Strong Presidency

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Zimbabwe outlined plans Wednesday to set up a powerful executive president and scrap the post of prime minister in a sweeping revision of its 1980 constitution.

Under a draft bill likely to become law in November, the present prime president will be replaced by an executive president directly elected for a six-year term. The first holder of the office will be elected by the two houses of Parliament voting together.

When the new bill becomes law, President Cernan Banana, head of state since 1980, is expected to step aside, paving the way for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to gain the presidency. Mr. Mugabe's goal is to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party state, but merger talks between his dominant ZANU party and the ZAPU party of Joshua Nkomo have been stalled for months.

Hanoi Freed Saigon Defense Minister

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The defense minister in the U.S.-backed Saigon government overthrown by North Vietnam in 1975 was among 6,685 prisoners freed under an amnesty this month, Vietnam said on Wednesday.

Radio Hanoi, monitored here, said Lieutenant General Nguyen Hm Co, who also served as deputy prime minister, was among 480 freed from re-education camps. They also included the former culture minister, Ngo Khai Tinh, the former attorney general, Ngo Hoc Tri, and eight other senior officers.

The amnesty reduced the terms of 5,320 other prisoners. The names of those set free had not previously been released. Others were the former deputy chief of the general staff, Lieutenant General Nguyen Thien Sung, and the former commander of the navy, Major General Tuyan Van Deang.

Robertson Wins 2d Victory Over Bush

LANSING, Michigan (AP) — The Reverend Pat Robertson won another victory over Vice President George Bush, rumping in a key procedural test that could determine how Michigan will cast its votes at the Republican National Convention next year.

The Michigan Republican State Central Committee voted 60 to 41 Tuesday to exclude from the state's delegate selection process a group of political leaders who are considered to be Bush allies. The state committee is divided roughly among supporters of Mr. Bush, Mr. Robertson and Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York. Most of Mr. Kemp's supporters voted with the Robertson faction.

It was Mr. Bush's second serious defeat in three days and occurred as Mr. Robertson announced that he would enter the presidential race. Last weekend, Mr. Robertson's supporters packed an arena at Iowa State University and gave Mr. Robertson a victory over the entire Republican presidential field, including Mr. Bush, in a straw poll whose results were noticed around the nation.

Hungary Economic Package Unveiled

BUDAPEST (AP) — Prime Minister Karoly Grosz presented a package of economic changes to the National Assembly on Wednesday, including proposals for an income tax of 20 to 60 percent and the East bloc's first value-added tax, designed to stimulate production and reduce consumption by adding as much as 25 percent to prices. Many prices would also gradually be freed from state control.

Once an economic model for the Soviet bloc, Hungary now faces a stagnating economy, unemployment, a budget deficit expected to reach 43.3 billion forints (almost \$1 billion) this year, and growing foreign debt. Mr. Grosz said gross hard currency debt stood at \$16 billion, with net debt of \$9.3 billion, the highest per capita level in the East bloc.

Trade unions and other groups fear the measures will fuel inflation, now about 10 percent, and hurt pensioners, large families and the jobsless. Mr. Grosz, who has laid the blame for the economy on the Communist leadership, including himself, insisted that if the changes were not made, "the consequences will be worse tomorrow."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ruling Delayed on UTA Route to U.S.

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has postponed a decision on whether to allow the French airline UTA to compete with Air France, the national carrier, in routes to the United States, a French newspaper reported Wednesday.

UTA, or Union de transports aériens, a private French company flying primarily to Africa, Asia and the South Pacific, had requested that Newark, New Jersey, be added to its routes to compensate for a decline in reservations to other areas, Le Monde reported.

Italian railroad engineers began a 24-hour strike late Wednesday afternoon to demand higher pay and pension benefits than those provided in a recently signed contract. The stoppage, which was expected to disrupt rail service across the country, was called to protest the terms of a contract signed by the main rail union with the Ferrovie dello Stato, the state railroad.

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Dismissal Defended By Bork

Senator Criticizes Watergate Action

WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork, facing a second day of questioning on his nomination to the Supreme Court, denied Wednesday that he acted illegally when he dismissed Archibald Cox as the Watergate special prosecutor 14 years ago.

Despite his action abolishing the prosecutor's office, Judge Bork said "I did my utmost" to make sure that the investigation into the Nixon administration scandal would go forward.

"My moral and professional lives were on the line if something happened to my nomination," he said as he recalled the dramatic events of October 1973.

Judge Bork also testified that he had rejected a request from the White House to resign as a top Justice Department official during Watergate and take over as President Richard M. Nixon's chief defense lawyer.

He said he had convinced the White House chief of staff, Alexander Haig, that "I was not the right man for the job" and that Mr. Nixon had told him he harbored no hard feelings about the rejection.

The jurist, who now sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals, stiffly rejected a suggestion from Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, that his dismissal of Mr. Cox, in what became known as the Saturday Night Massacre, was illegal.

"No, I don't think it was, senator," he said.

Judge Bork said he had dismissed the special prosecutor because Mr. Nixon gave him a legal order, as solicitor general in the Justice Department, to do so.

Mr. Nixon gave him the order after Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. French III resigned rather than carry it out.

Judge Bork said that after dismissing Mr. Cox he came to no immediate decision about whether the Watergate investigation should be continued by Mr. Cox's assistants or a new special prosecutor.

Senator Metzenbaum suggested that Mr. Bork appeared at the time to be dragging his feet.

But Mr. Bork said he never wavered in his belief that the investigation should continue.

In testimony on Tuesday, Judge Bork sharply criticized the landmark Supreme Court decision that established the right to abortion, calling the ruling nearly devoid of legal reasoning.

Judge Finds Tables Turned as Senate's Jury Asks Him to Prove His Fitness

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork has found himself on the defensive as the Senate Judiciary Committee begins its exploration of his fitness to serve on the Supreme Court.

Five members of the committee are believed to support his nomination by President Ronald Reagan, five are thought to oppose it and four are described as undecided.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But as the four potential swing voters made their opening statements Tuesday, it was evident that all had serious doubts, which Judge Bork will have to allay if they are to vote for his confirmation.

The burden of proof was thus placed squarely on his shoulders, a reversal of the situation in most confirmation battles.

The critics of a nominee are usually obliged to make the case against him by forcing their colleagues to abandon their customary willingness to think the best of him.

That reversal is one measure of the political intensity generated by the Bork nomination, with its implications for the balance of the court long after the Reagan presidency, its inevitable impact on the 1988 presidential campaign



Senator Edward Kennedy questioning Judge Bork at the committee hearing in Washington.

and its role in the continuing struggle for supremacy between the executive and legislative branches.

Another measure of the high stakes is the earnestness with which Judge Bork sought to defend himself and the skepticism with which some of his statements

were greeted. He showed himself willing to argue his own case, but he and his advocates will have to do so again and again in the days ahead.

If Judge Bork cannot dispel the questions raised by such key members as Senators Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania,

and Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, it appears likely that the committee will vote against him.

That would not doom the nomination, because it will surely go to the full Senate in any event, but it would exert a powerful psychological undertow on the two dozen

or so Senate members who say that they have not made up their mind.

"I must be satisfied," Mr. DeConcini told Judge Bork, reflecting the view of many undecided colleagues, "that you are not a conservative judicial activist, bent on imposing your own political philosophy on the court and on this nation."

Judge Bork made a major effort in his first hours of testimony to demonstrate, as he said several times, that his views were not "extremist."

On major cases, he said, his criticisms are identical to those of such revered justices as Hugo L. Black and Potter Stewart or to those of prominent legal scholars.

He conceded that it was "long late" to reverse many major decisions of the Supreme Court to which he had long objected, because doing so would be impractical.

Judge Bork said that he would not seek to reverse others he had criticized — such as Shelley vs. Kraemer, a 1948 decision outlawing racially restrictive covenants in real estate transactions — because they had had so little influence on subsequent cases that they were "not worth reconsidering."

He said his mind had been changed on important issues by academic colleagues and later by fellow judges on the U.S. Court of Appeals, suggesting that he would be open to persuasion by others on the Supreme Court.

And, he said, as a Supreme Court justice he would be less "speculative" than he had been in the classroom (as a professor at the Yale University Law School) and as an author.

The law, he argued, is an "intellectual enterprise" that "grows through argument and rebuttal," implying that much of what he said and wrote before becoming a judge was purposely hyperbolic.

In making those points, Judge Bork was clearly addressing Mr. DeConcini's concerns as well as those of Mr. Specter, who told him, "As I read your prior writings, they are at sharp variance with justices from Oliver Wendell Holmes to William Rehnquist."

But the judge was far more subdued than many had expected, exhibiting little of the humor and warmth that his supporters had counted on to help him win over the skeptics.

He was, instead, the deadly serious pedagogue, rigorous if informal in speech, making careful distinctions about the circumstances of cases and the reasoning that lay behind the decisions reached.

In a long dialogue with Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat from Delaware who is the committee chairman, Judge Bork sounded at times like a dry technician, unwilling to get down to basics.

Discussing *Griswold vs. Connecticut*, a case in which the Supreme Court threw out a state law banning contraceptives, and other similar decisions, Mr. Biden kept talking about fundamental rights, Judge Bork about the rationale of the court's holdings.

For the lay audience — which includes many of the senators and most of the television viewers — Mr. Biden's sweeping invocations of human rights antedating the U.S. Constitution were far easier to grasp than Judge Bork's insistent examinations of the purported legal derivations of such rights.

If that pattern persists, Judge Bork may find it hard to enlist the popular following that the White House has hoped he can.

Its strategy has always been based, in part, on the belief that no reasonable man or woman will be able to conclude, following his testimony, that he is a zealot or an extremist, and nothing he said Tuesday made him sound like either.

But he did not sound much like part of the mainstream, either, at least to many in the hearing room, when he asserted that he could find nothing in the Constitution conferring on Americans a basic right of privacy.

In the end, that, rather than nice legal distinctions, may be the pivotal question: Is Robert Bork part of the American judicial mainstream?

Domestic Tranquillity for Constitution's 200th? Try Big Bash

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — It's Constitution Week, and Philadelphia, the city where the original document was signed, is ready for the party of its life.

Since January the nation's observance of the Constitution's bicentennial — accentuated by a series of dramatic political events in Washington — has tended toward the serious, the intellectual, sometimes the contentious.

Philadelphia, in leading the national celebration, has kept the tone festive but restrained.

On Thursday the restraints come off. Hundreds of thousands of celebrators, perhaps as many as a million, depending on the weather, are expected in the city for a daylong extravaganza marking the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

It will begin with a four-hour nationally televised parade and end with a nighttime entertainment gala, which also will be nationally televised. More than 15,000 people are to take part in the parade, part of which will recreate the Grand Federal Procession that honored the Constitution's ratification in 1788.

President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to speak outside Independence Hall. And at 4 P.M., the moment of the Constitution's signing, former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger is to ring a reproduction of the Liberty Bell, signaling other bells to chime around the country and at U.S. installations around the world.

Cities and towns throughout the country will join the celebration. In New York, church bells will toll, and the public is being encouraged to join a group of distinguished Americans and celebrities in reading the Constitution.

At Montpelier, Virginia, the birthplace of James Madison, a festival of dance and theater is planned for Thursday and Friday. Charleston, South Carolina, plans concerts, fireworks, lectures and church services.

In a double observance that also honors the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, a time capsule will be buried at Marietta, Ohio, the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory. The Northwest Ordinance prohibited slavery in what is now Ohio,

Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. By creating an elaborate governmental structure there, it paved the way for a continental nation to develop.

The serious and the contentious are not about to be banished, however. For instance, the Bicentennial Citizen Center, a group set up by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, has tried unsuccessfully to have a float or marching unit included in the parade that would celebrate protest and dissent in American history.

"Since protest is responsible for all of the constitutional advances of the last 100 years, we thought it was important that this oversight be compensated for," said Jason Atkins, director of the center.

Officials of We the People 200, the Philadelphia group organizing the Constitution Day celebration, maintained that the theme already was reflected in the parade and that the Nader group had it so desired, could have been represented in what is called the "Parade of America's People," a section of the procession that includes many kinds of citizens' organizations, including protest groups.

Some advocacy groups, such as the environmentalist Sierra Club and the Pledge of Resistance, which opposes U.S. involvement in Central America, are to be represented. Mr. Atkins called this "calculated tokenism for protesters" and predicted that the focus of the activities on Thursday will be in the streets.

Fred Stein, executive director of We The People 200 loc., said he had tried to include representatives of ethnic and civic groups whose views were absent during the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Mayor W. Wilson Goode has issued a letter to Pledge of Resistance guaranteeing that its Thursday afternoon rally protesting continued U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras, would not be harassed by the Philadelphia police.

In 1976, in contrast, then-Mayor Frank L. Rizzo asked the Justice Department to send 15,000 federal troops to the July 4 celebration amid rumors that protest groups would be engaging in terrorist activities. The request was denied.

Pope Rules Out Room for Dissent

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Pope John Paul II, in the most significant ecclesiastical address of his nine-city tour of the United States, bluntly told bishops here Wednesday that they must not allow dissent from church teaching by America's Catholics on birth control, divorce, abortion and other issues.

John Paul, on the sixth day of his 10-day trip, spoke to about 300 U.S. bishops at the San Fernando Mission near Los Angeles.

Bishops who contend that dissent with church teachings is "totally compatible with being a 'good Catholic'" and poses no obstacle to the reception of the sacraments are committing "a grave error" that challenges the teaching office of the bishops of the United States and elsewhere, he said.

Israel Decides to Reduce Links With South Africa

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel, under U.S. pressure to scale back ties with South Africa, decided Wednesday to impose sanctions limiting trade, cultural and scientific links with Pretoria, the state radio reported.

It said that the South African Foreign Ministry and Pretoria's ambassador to Israel were being briefed on the sanctions recommended by a government committee headed by the Foreign Ministry director-general, Yosi Beilin.

Foreign Ministry officials have refused to give details of the Beilin report, but have said that Israel, to protest Pretoria's apartheid policies, was considering banning new investments in South Africa, reducing trade and barring ministerial visits.

The only representative of the conservative Likud bloc at the inner cabinet meeting was Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The decision by the inner cabinet, which normally comprises five Likud

and five Labor ministers, is the final word on sanctions.

Israel says it has signed no military contracts with Pretoria since the United Nations imposed an embargo in 1977, but refuses to say how long existing contracts run.

The U.S. Congress has threatened to cut military aid to states defying the UN embargo and Israeli officials have warned that arms deals with Pretoria could endanger Israel's \$3-billion U.S. assistance package.

But several cabinet ministers have opposed sanctions on the grounds that they could deal a serious blow to Israel's arms industry and harm South Africa's 110,000 Jews, who have a unique arrangement with Pretoria enabling them to invest funds to Israel.

Apart from military trade, Israel officially sold South Africa \$54.8 million in goods last year and bought goods valued at \$181.1 million.

Third World and Soviet to Try to Ban South Africa From Atomic Agency

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Third World countries and the Soviet Union will try to expel South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency next week, according to diplomats and agency officials.

Diplomats said the United States and its Western allies would argue against the expulsion at a meeting of the agency's 113 member countries, asserting that such a move would set a dangerous precedent at a time when the organization is speaking to tighten safety standards after the Chernobyl accident in the Ukraine and to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

"We have to ask ourselves whether a purely political act of this kind will encourage support for global nuclear safeguards," a Western delegate to the agency said in a telephone interview from Vienna.

In addition, expulsion from the agency could lead to a lowering of safety standards at South African nuclear power plants, officials say, because the country's nuclear authorities would be cut off from the steady flow of new safety information the agency sends to members.

The agency, based in Vienna, is the main international organization monitoring nuclear safety and the spread of atomic weapons.

If South Africa is expelled because of its racial policies, it would be the second country forced out for political reasons.

The other was Taiwan, which was forced out in 1971. Nicaragua was once briefly suspended for nonpayment of dues, officials say. A two-thirds majority is needed at the meeting next week to deny

South Africa "the rights and privileges" of membership, a move that would amount to expulsion.

Some Western diplomats said they still hoped to defeat the expulsion move. But many are pessimistic. They point out that developing countries likely to vote against South Africa are expected to attend the meeting in force next week because it marks the agency's 30th anniversary. The Organization of African Unity also has asked its members to go in order to vote against South Africa.

The meeting also is expected to see a renewed Arab attempt to exclude Israel from the agency, diplomats said, although all previous attempts have failed.

Arab members, with widespread Third World support, have regularly tried to exclude Israel since 1981, when it bombed an Iraqi nuclear research reactor, Israel said the installation was being used to develop nuclear weapons. In 1982, the United States withdrew from the agency for several months in protest against the attempt to expel Israel, even though it failed.

Western diplomats say Nigeria mounted the attack on South Africa at a meeting of the organization's Board of Governors in June. That body voted narrowly to recommend South Africa's expulsion to the meeting next week of the agency's General Conference, despite Western opposition.

Although the Soviet Union supported the expulsion call, these diplomats say Moscow now appears unenthusiastic about the debate. In the past, the Soviet Union has given strong support to the agency's work in promoting nuclear safety

and curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Western experts were generally surprised by Moscow's readiness to cooperate with the agency after the Chernobyl reactor disaster, providing extensive information about the explosion and signing a new international treaty setting ground rules for dealing with nuclear accidents in future.

"The Soviet Union has no interest in weakening" the agency, the Western delegate said.

Although South Africa and Israel both belong to the atomic energy agency, they have refused to renounce nuclear weapons by signing the treaty against the spread of their atomic installations to the agency's inspectors to insure they are not used for military purposes.

Both South Africa and Israel operate secret nuclear plants that they refuse to open for agency inspection. Most experts say they believe the two countries now have the capacity to produce nuclear weapons at short notice, even if no one knows whether they have done so yet.

NATO Reports Casualties

Reuters

OSTENHOLZ, West Germany — A British soldier was killed and two Americans were badly injured during NATO maneuvers in West Germany, a military spokesman said Wednesday. A British dispatch rider died when his motorcycle hit a military vehicle, and a U.S. soldier was seriously hurt in a similar accident. A U.S. pilot was badly injured when his helicopter hit an overhead cable and crashed.

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OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

A Pattern of Pretense

President Reagan continues to follow a destructive pattern on Central American peace. A month ago he and his administration welcomed the Guatemala peace plan endorsed by Central America's five presidents. Then for weeks his top aides sniped at it anonymously. Now the president is so hostile to the plan that he conveys in dismissing it as fatally flawed.

isbed, as did other diplomatic initiatives. After Democrats took control of Congress and the Iran-contra affair exploded, the White House again declared that Mr. Reagan was developing a diplomatic track. Early last month he claimed he was in "general agreement" with a peace effort pushed by Costa Rica. He took the next step of seeking improvements in the plan by endorsing an initiative by House Speaker Jim Wright. The Wright plan required completion of negotiations by Sept. 30, when the \$100 million voted for the contra expires. "It's not just a ploy; it's a genuine effort," Secretary of State George Shultz insisted.

No Substitute for Will

Richard Godwin has resigned as Pentagon weapons czar, saying he was not given the backing he needed to bring wiser reason to the acquisition process, the job for which he was hired a year ago. The depressing likelihood is that too much will be made out of the resignation on all sides. Those who continue to think that the answers to the Pentagon's procurement problems lie in its table of organization will say, with reason, that his throat was cut by the very networks his job was created to supplant. The opposing school will say, perhaps also rightly, that the main fault lay not with the system but with him — that the former Bechtel Group executive, too used to having his own way, lacked the finesse this job required.

ships; careers and profits both depend on it. Atop all these are what might be called managerial questions. In developing a weapon, do you try to move as fast as you can, or as cautiously? Where do you come out in the daily trade-offs between sophistication and simplicity? Would you rather run a few production lines at optimum rates or a lot of lines at once but inefficiently? The alluring idea of reorganization is that if only you could centralize this writer of decisions, you could achieve greater order, but that is an illusion. First, there is no agreement on what greater order consists of; if there were, the disorder would likely not exist. Some critics define reform as stripping weapons of gold plate, but others see it as hauling the gold plate, but others see it as hauling the gold plate, but others see it as hauling the gold plate.

Bashing Can Boomerang

The Toshiba Machine Company violated the Western ally's security, and Japanese law, by selling the Soviet Union sophisticated milling machines for submarine propellers. Everyone, including Toshiba Machine's parent Toshiba Corporation, agrees that the betrayal and illegality should be punished. But not to the point of further damage to American interests.

they would suffer as much as Toshiba. The Japanese company's electronic components have become vital elements in the American companies' products. American jobs and profits are at stake. So the American giants have mustered their substantial lobbying power to try to keep the ban out of the final bill now before a Senate-House conference.

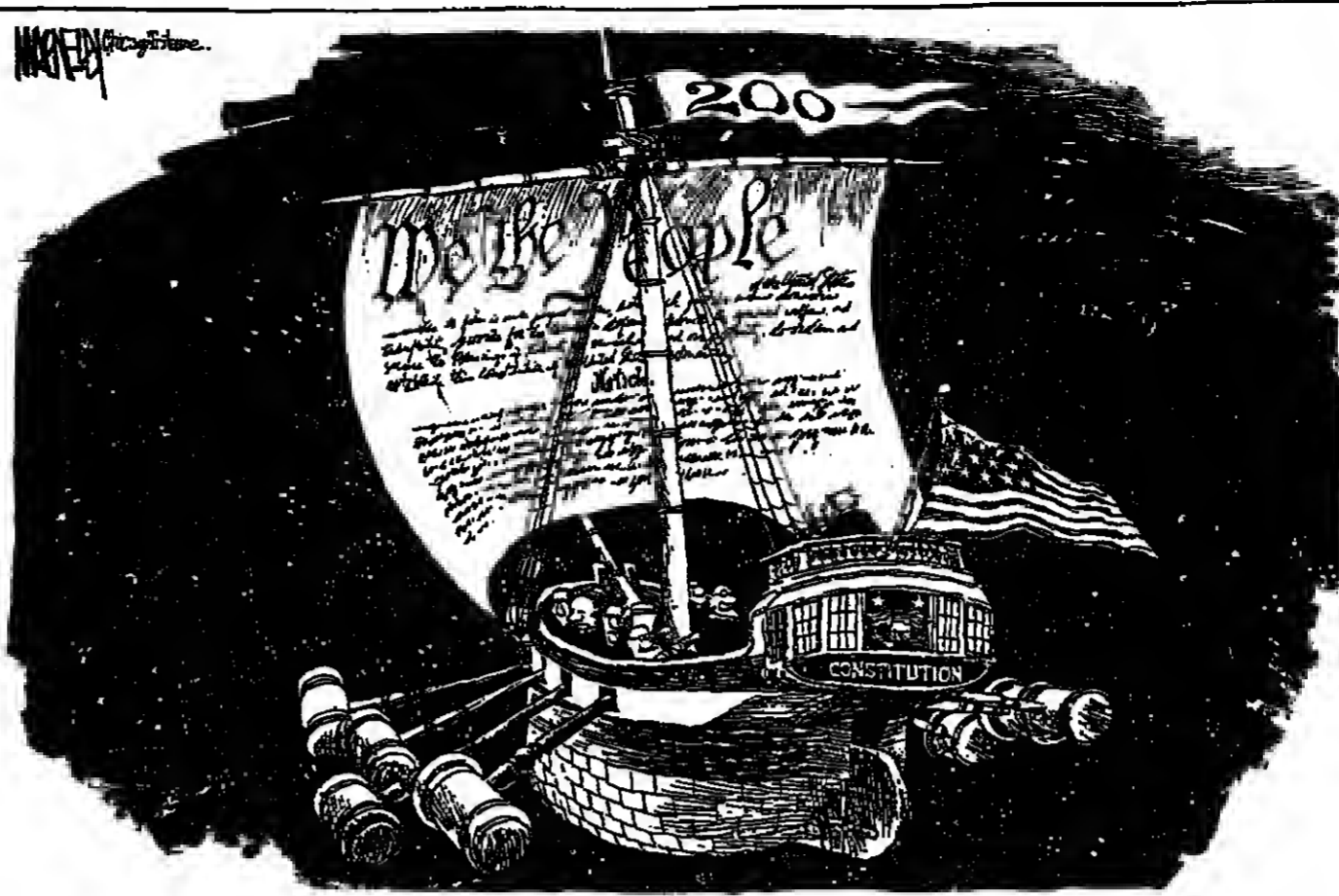
Other Comment

Tehran Has Little Choice The one message which the United Nations will gather from the talks of the past week is that at long last Iran is prepared to consider negotiating an end to the war. Left with Syria as its one regional ally and its only Arab friend, an increasingly united West, an Arab world acting together, a Soviet Union determined to end the nuisance on its border and the source of disaffection among its own minorities, and the war-weariness of so many of its own people, Iran has little choice. The aim of the international community now should be to facilitate Iran's transition from bloody-mindedness to reason. In that context, it should be recognized that Iran's insistence on branding Iraq as the aggressor could be the beginning of negotiations over borders, reparations and regional dominance. It should not be dismissed out of hand as a stubborn whim of the ayatollahs.

central Republic to seek in the East the guarantees of its security which the West will no longer seem able to offer. A neutral Germany is not yet a probability, in Mr. Francois-Poncet's view, but he and others think it "sufficiently plausible to stimulate France and West Germany to construct together a new European foundation of which the Atlantic alliance has clearer and clearer need." One hopes that the U.S. government will have the realism and foresight to encourage development of a European defense capacity that will enable the prosperous and competent West European states to defend themselves while they wait for East Europeans to see for themselves the benefits of freedom.

Awaiting the East Europeans Jean Francois-Poncet, the former French foreign minister, believes that "the denaturalization of Europe ... could lead the Fed-

eration to seek in the East the guarantees of its security which the West will no longer seem able to offer. A neutral Germany is not yet a probability, in Mr. Francois-Poncet's view, but he and others think it "sufficiently plausible to stimulate France and West Germany to construct together a new European foundation of which the Atlantic alliance has clearer and clearer need."



Let the Bicentennial Celebration Be Proud

PHILADELPHIA — The delegates finished their work 200 years ago today. In just a few thousand words they framed a structure of government strong enough, and flexible enough, to survive the social and economic and scientific revolutions of these last two centuries. The birthday of the American Constitution is an occasion for national pride without cynicism, without apology. For any human institution to last as long as 200 years is remarkable. That America's fundamental law survives, and keeps Americans in freedom and prosperity, may be called a secular miracle.

By Anthony Lewis The ideas written into their Constitution in 1787: limited state power, guaranteed individual freedoms. Instead, some who call themselves conservatives seem worried about them. Voices of the American right are on the attack against the whole system of checks and balances. They want the president to have absolute power; no aid to the Nicaragua contract, the president should ignore it and spend the money.

There is a startling change in attitude, too, toward the role of courts in enforcing the Constitution. Modern political conservatives say the role is undemocratic. They say judges must take the narrowest possible view of their function — and must read the Constitution to limit its guarantees to the "original intention" of the framers. But if the Constitution's great phrases are to have any concrete meaning, they must be interpreted again and again. As Chief Justice William Rehnquist says in his new book on the Supreme Court, "It is perfectly evident that those who drafted the Constitution in Philadelphia in 1787 ... often deliberately spoke in generalities to avoid a sort of temporal parochialism."

Like Lenin, Gorbachev Has Opponents to Defeat

HELSINKI — Discussions of economic issues now take place in the Soviet Union under a glare of publicity, but when foreign policy or defense are mentioned the lights go out. Only oblique hints in the Soviet media offer occasional glimpses of what must be an agonizing reappraisal of world strategy by Mikhail Gorbachev and his colleagues.

By Max Jakobson This is the first of two articles. Soviet policy that took place during the 20 years of Leonid Brezhnev's rule. The ideological challenge of the Prague Spring in 1968 was met with tanks; Mao's China was threatened with a pre-emptive nuclear strike; America was goaded into rearming by the vast expansion of Soviet military influence in Asia and Africa; Japan was alienated by the stationing of Soviet troops on the disputed islands off Hokkaido; Western Europe was frightened by the deployment of the SS-20 missiles; finally, the invasion of Afghanistan turned most of the Islamic world against Moscow.

go beyond arms control toward some degree of cooperation with the United States. He must do this to reduce the risks of a superpower confrontation in what could be called "the soft underbelly" of the Soviet Union from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean to the Indian subcontinent, an area riddled with conflict. Such cooperation is not without precedent. A rudimentary form of joint crisis management evolved in the late 1960s. In 1967 the two powers agreed on the outline of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, as embodied in UN Resolution 242. In 1968 they signed the non-proliferation treaty. In 1973 they stopped the Yom Kippur war.

Europe Is in Space Because of France

KOUROU, French Guiana — The Ariane rocket is a European project, but it is launched from the French space center in French Guiana. France's Gendarmic and Foreign Legion provide security, and the Paris fire department supplies teams to deal with chemical fires, explosions and rescue. France's national space agency has been in charge of the rocket's development, and a nationalized French company, Aérospatiale, is the lead contractor and "industrial architect" of their manufacture.

By William Pfaff Australian communications satellites. Launch No. 19 was a winner. The French put up 64 percent of the money to develop the first Ariane, more than 62 percent for Ariane-2 and -3 and 53 percent for the bigger Ariane-4, which is to go up in January. They own 59.25 percent of Arianespace, which exploits the launcher. No other country comes close to this share.

high technology programs in part because of its national drive and determination to play a world role. But kindred motives and ambitions exist in Britain, West Germany and elsewhere in Western Europe. Britain, though, made a fateful commitment many years ago to trans-Atlantic rather than European cooperation, linking its fortunes to an English-speaking partnership that has not, in the event, fulfilled what Britain's leaders of the war generation expected of it.

Now Comes The Crunch In the Gulf

By Jim Hoagland. PARIS — The armada that the United States has concentrated on the Gulf has served a modest but useful purpose. It has persuaded the Iraqis and adversaries abroad that the Reagan administration is still in business. To note this is to thank heaven for small favors, in the hope of encouraging more and larger blessings. Now comes the hard part. Having demonstrated that it can still wield power despite Iraq, the Reagan presidency must show that it can wield power effectively. The original mishaps and accidental nature of U.S. policy in the Gulf did not encourage confidence on this score.

What is it that will get the Americans out? The Europeans are practicing their own version of a "flexible response" strategy on the United States in the Gulf. They are being as vague about how they would react to military escalation there as the United States is about its eventual nuclear response to a Soviet invasion of Europe. The Europeans have insistently kept their ships under national command, remaining independent of U.S. logistical support and operational decisions. Obviously they do not want a repeat of the disaster of four years ago, when they joined the Reagan administration as peacekeepers in Lebanon.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Pity the Oysters NEW YORK — Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, famous pure food expert, has joined the ranks of those who maintain that it is torturous to the oyster to be eaten. The New York Herald quotes Dr. Wiley as declaring that it is a good thing that oysters are not noisy, for if the oyster could yell or jump, dining-rooms would reverberate with tragedy. Ninety percent of oysters, he says, are alive when eaten, and suffer excruciating pain when jabbed with a fork and sprinkled with condiments. "It is true that they are a low order of life, but they are live animals and have feelings. Imagine a monster coming from Mars, thinking that we humans were succulent morsels when eaten alive. It would indeed be a nice sensation for us to be poked full of holes, covered with salt and pepper and tobacco sauce."

1937: For Arms Talks WASHINGTON — United States willingness to cooperate in an arms limitation conference was made known today (Sept. 16). "When and if an opportunity comes to bring about a halt in the armaments race by agreement, I hope this government will be able to share in the leadership of that move," declared Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in instructions sent to all diplomatic and consular representatives. "Through every source of persuasion in every set of policy," Mr. Hull added, "this government is exerting itself in an effort to safeguard against having an armaments race develop into a catastrophic war ... I think maintenance of a most zealous and insistent emphasis upon economic questions may serve to bring nearer the day when the armaments race can be halted."

Cynical or M... But Absurd By Geo... WASHINGTON — Historian... Washington Post should be... the paranoic... what he called... the National Abortion... which began its... like this: "You... every advance... the 20th century... were passed to cast... this country... This... made... are not... really... Every... made... It is... liberal notion... government... can be undone... to this read... economic growth... attitudes have con... women... that all... been bestowed... Casia Hills... attorney general... housing and ur... a better grasp of... men's greatest... have come from... Clendenon of the... 100 majority... has written on... has joined in... has written... hysteria... of a judge... has been so... and... Outside the Mainstream THE opposition to Judge Bork is not... Generally, pro... his statements... from an outside... such ques... and the... that his differ... are based not... intellectual... of the Supreme... human's right to... whether it is... Raspberry.

OPINION

Cynical or Merely Ignorant, But Absurd in Either Case

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Historian Richard Hofstadter should be living at this hour to savor the new flavors of what he called "the paranoid style in American politics."

Last Sunday several newspapers carried ads by the National Abortion Rights Action League, which began its assault on Robert Bork like this: "You wouldn't vote for a politician who threatened to wipe out every advance women have made in the 20th century. Yet your senators are poised to cast a vote that could do just that."

Auto-intoxication is an occupational hazard of those who work at manufacturing hysteria, and paranoiacs are not easily embarrassed, but really: "every advance women have made . . ."

That sentiment should be preserved in amber and sent to the Smithsonian. It is a perfect caricature of the liberal notion that all goods issue from government. Indeed, it implies that all progress for women has come from, and can be undone by, the judiciary. According to this reading of history, neither economic growth nor technological advances nor the pill nor changed cultural attitudes have contributed to the advance of women.

Odd, is it not, that organizations purporting to speak for women insist that all women's advances have been bestowed by men in judicial robes? Carla Hills, former assistant U.S. attorney general and former secretary of housing and urban development, has a better grasp of history, noting that women's greatest gains from public policy have come from legislative, not judicial, bodies.

Professor Mary Ann Glendon of the Harvard Law School notes that not a single one of the more than 100 majority opinions that Judge Bork has written on the Court of Appeals has been reversed in the Supreme Court. He has joined in more than 400 opinions, yet has written only nine dissents and seven partial dissents. She wonders why so much hysteria has attended the nomination of a judge whose career on the bench has been so "uneventful and conventional."

Part of the answer, she suggests, is the unorthodox political echo of "the assessments of some of his law review articles by a few academics who are in the mainstream neither of American life nor of American legal thought." She notes that Judge Bork has been critical of what he calls "the professoriate," which she defines as "a small but influential corps of constitutional law professors at leading schools who deeply mistrust popular government."

It has been 19 years since Chief Justice Earl Warren retired, and not a single landmark ruling of the Warren court has been reversed. Yet the liberal lobbies practicing today's paranoid style of politics insist that Judge Bork threatens all American liberties. The evident presumption is that he would join four other dynamical misogynists (Sandra Day O'Connor one) already on the court.

Last Sunday, Planned Parenthood's full-page advertisement began: "If your senators vote to confirm the administration's latest Supreme Court nominee, you'll need more than a prescription to get birth control. It might take a constitutional amendment." Is there even a scintilla of sincerity in such rhetoric?



Is it militant cynicism or ignorance? Could Planned Parenthood name a single state that would prescribe contraceptives (if this, too, is wildly improbable) provided an opportunity for reversing the 1965 decision overturning Connecticut's law against contraceptives? (Judge Bork considered the law ludicrous but criticized the court's reasoning in overturning it.)

Planned Parenthood says that, so far, "our democratic system" has blocked the "extremists" who think as Judge Bork does. But Planned Parenthood clearly distrusts democracy. Its position is that Judge Bork "could radically change the way Americans live" because he favors enlarged deference toward representative institutions such as state legislatures — 61 percent of whose members are Democrats. Planned Parenthood clearly sug-

gests that those institutions are straining to slip the short leash that liberal courts have thrown on, and that if they get off the leash they will legislate an end to, among other things, contraception.

Among the flops that Planned Parenthood says are not "unfettered" are government-imposed childbearing quotas for families. Such nonsense has not been heard in American politics since the John Birch Society was saying that Dwight Eisenhower was a Communist agent.

Birchers, like some of Judge Bork's critics, despise Americans as manipulable fools. But at least Birchers did not have the effrontery to advertise themselves as models of moderation. And these were no senators at that time willing to use such paranoia as fuel for presidential campaigns.

Washington Post Writers Group.

These New Yorkers Move Fast and Often

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — There's a hole in the ground at 87th Street and Broadway. New condominiums, part of a new Manhattan. But the old West Side is still across the street. Feldstein's Kosher Butcher is there, with slabs of liver in the window priced at \$2.99 a pound and certified by Rabbi Y. Neiman of the Midtown Board of Kashruth.

Early for an appointment downtown, I walked 30 blocks, about a mile and a half, down Broadway to Columbus Circle on a crystal-clear late summer morning. It's a helluva town, beginning at Kim's Korean market, where one of the Kims was happily popping grapes into the mouth of a tiny blond boy wearing a yarmulke. The boy's baby-sitter, a huge black woman, squeezed away nearby in search of the perfect grapefruit.

The bus shelter on the corner was plastered with notices for concerts, psychics, sofas for sale. But most of the handmade ads, 11 of them, were for movers. New Yorkers move fast and often.

A well-dressed old man, on his way to the office in the 1950s, tried to talk to me, but his words wouldn't come. "Don't mind him," said his nurse, a Puerto Rican. "He wants to be friendly, but he can't make sense anymore."

I stopped at The Learning Center near 85th Street. Adult education. Americans just keep learning. For \$25 to \$60, the catalog says, you can learn Spanish, word processing or hypnosis, real estate appraisal, comedy writing and how to improve your tennis serve.

The Euclid Hotel across the street was being gutted. Until last year it was a single-room-occupancy hotel —

an upscale flophouse — with rooms going for \$18 a night, studios for \$25 a night. Now it will be condos, with studios beginning at \$160,000 and two-bedroom apartments going for up to \$650,000, the same price as the new Broadway ("a 20-story lux condo tower") being built at 81st Street.

You have to step around the losers who used to live in Euclid Hall. They live on the street now.

It's the worst of times, the best of times in the best and worst American city. The Riverside Hardware Store, near 82d Street, sells used typewriters out front, hardware for the hopeful writers who still come to the big city from everywhere in the world.

Artists come, too. Farther along Broadway, a young man was reading The New York Times and said in French to his companion: "Look, they say someone is going to buy a Van Gogh for \$20 million. We are in the right place."

And then, at 80th Street, there was Zabar's, the world's greatest delicatessen. I checked out the vegetarian chopped liver (\$3.50 a pound) and counted a hundred different kinds of sausage before giving up.

In front of the First Baptist Church at 79th Street, a pretty young mother, preppie and yuppie, was in earnest conversation with her son about when to send out invitations to his eighth birth-

day party. "I think everyone will be back from the country by the third week of September," she said.

At 73d Street, behind the statue of Giuseppe Verdi, in the little triangular park where the dope dealers do their business, I was looking at the garden the Boy Scouts from Troop 515 were trying to plant, when a man in a very old, very dirty tweed sports jacket came up and shouted in my face: "You ass, you don't know the first thing about making pants." He was right.

The man behind him gave me a pamphlet called "Set Free!" — about finding God. It was by Charles Colson, the Oliver North of his day. In front of the Mosman Visitor Center, the man in the newspaper stand and a friend were speaking Urdu. And the man in the open phone booth was speaking Italian. The faces around us, though, were middle American, glowing magazine-cover faces — actors, actresses and models working and studying in and around the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

Finally, Columbus Circle was dominated by new construction, the framework of a 60-story condominium called Central Park Place. That will soon be dwarfed by the 925-foot tower that will replace the New York Coliseum and the 26-story building at 10 Columbus Circle.

I was born here, on West 58th Street. Our block of brownstones was officially classified as substandard housing and then torn down to build the Coliseum. Now that is coming down to build higher and higher. They just won't leave things alone, Americans.

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trade and Devaluation: Where's the Cheaper Beef?

Administration efforts to achieve a more favorable balance of payments through devaluation of the American dollar have failed. An aspect of this failure which deserves more attention concerns the inability to increase significantly the sale of American manufactured goods and farm products abroad.

I am an American who has lived in Berlin for the last five years and whose income is derived entirely in dollars. In the last 20 months the dollar has declined in relation to the Deutsche mark by more than one-third — by almost half, in fact. The price in marks of American goods should have fallen accordingly, and American products not previously available in the West German marketplace should have begun to appear in competition with local products. It hasn't happened. My butcher charges me the same price for U.S. beefsteak (39 DM per kilo, or about \$10 per pound) as he did 20 months ago.

I am told that a U.S.-manufactured automobile is no cheaper now in West Germany than it was then. I recently went shopping for a suit, shirts and shoes. American products were

not to be had; nor were toasters, washing machines, radios or television sets. I can buy a French or Danish turkey, but an American turkey is not to be had at any price except in a U.S. Army PX.

Devaluation of the dollar is not the answer to the problem of the increasing trade deficit. The answer lies rather in the manufacture of better products at lower cost, and in more aggressive marketing of those products abroad. I see little evidence of that here in Berlin. But I do see a need to investigate why, with the declining value of the dollar, the price of U.S. beefsteak stays the same.

ROBERT JELLING, Berlin.

Regarding "Let's Face It, World Trade Isn't Free" (Sept. 1) by Jeff Faiz:

True, world trade is not free, a depressing dollar will not cure the trade deficit and American business must become more competitive. It would also help if other countries would be as attractive as America for investors' capital.

But Mr. Faiz's advice to resort to the "messy but essential political work of government-to-government negotiations

that expand or restrict U.S. markets according to principles of reciprocity and informed judgments about what is good for the American economy" is a recipe for disaster. Reciprocity when international trade is contracting can only lead to a greater contraction and, in the end, to depression. "Informed judgments about what is good for the American economy" have generated the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, the steel trigger price and the so-called "voluntary" quotas on automobiles which are the root causes of America's predicament in industrial production. Not to mention the semiconductor agreement with Japan and awesome American agricultural subsidies.

"Free trade theory" is only an ideal — from which men have departed, departed and will depart only at their peril.

C.H. TAQUEY, Oppède, France.

In response to the report "De Clercq Libans Disputes to Protocolization of 1930s" (Sept. 10): One can only savor the irony of anti-protectorism finger-pointing by the European Community's external affairs commissioner.

GERALD W. HARVEY, Boom.

Fewer Pupils to Teach

Regarding "American Schools Share Dollar's Travails Abroad" (Sept. 9):

It may be an error to consider that the lower level of registrations is entirely due to fewer Americans (or third-country nationals) being assigned to given countries in Europe. It is unlikely that companies with major investments would change policy only because of exchange rates. The cost of subsidizing the education of children of non-host country employees is unlikely to affect profits once these have been translated into home country currencies and consolidated.

What seems to be more likely is that the schools have failed to heed the warnings of U.S. and European educational authorities who forecast a significant drop in the student population due to demographic reasons. Earlier this year, The Economist published an article indicating that European universities expected a 22 percent drop in registration for the 1990s. A similar situation, predicted for U.S. high schools in the 1980s, did develop, later than expected, and seems to be evident now. It could well be that American school administrators in Europe assumed that the growth of student

population seen in the late 1970s and early '80s would continue, and that as a result they overexpanded their programs and facilities and are now in trouble.

While company-subsidized students are generally in the majority, schools could provide assistance to those qualified who do not have this advantage and cannot pay high tuition fees.

It would appear that realistic adjustments in planning today could avoid severe problems in the future.

PETER DANOS, Arlington, Virginia.

There is no "loose confederation" of American independent schools, but a European Council of International Schools which meets annually (this year in Paris in November) and offers a variety of services, including evaluation and accreditation. These international schools, some of which call themselves "American," have in common English as the medium of instruction. Most curricula are designed to meet international pre-university standards — those of the international baccalaureate, in particular.

BRAD WRIGHT, Lycée International, St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

Noise Can Be Bad for You

The Greek government is to be congratulated for clamping down on noise pollution. Surely there must be ways of educating the general public to the dangers of high decibel levels. Fuming drivers who play their car radios too loudly or honk their horns unreasonably, or whose car security sirens go off for no reason, might have some effect. And fines might discourage stores from blasting music into the street. But nothing seems to be as effective as the oft-repeated message that something — smoke, high fat levels in food, heavy drinking, refusal to use seat belts — is a threat to health. Educating the public to the hazards of noise pollution is the business of all governments.

ELLEN SHIRE, Amsterdam.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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Advertisement for Danneemann cigars. Features the headline 'POISE IS THE GENTEEL FORM OF SELF-ASSURANCE.' and an illustration of a hand holding a cigar. Text describes the refined taste and quality of the cigars.

Senate Reagans Arms Policy

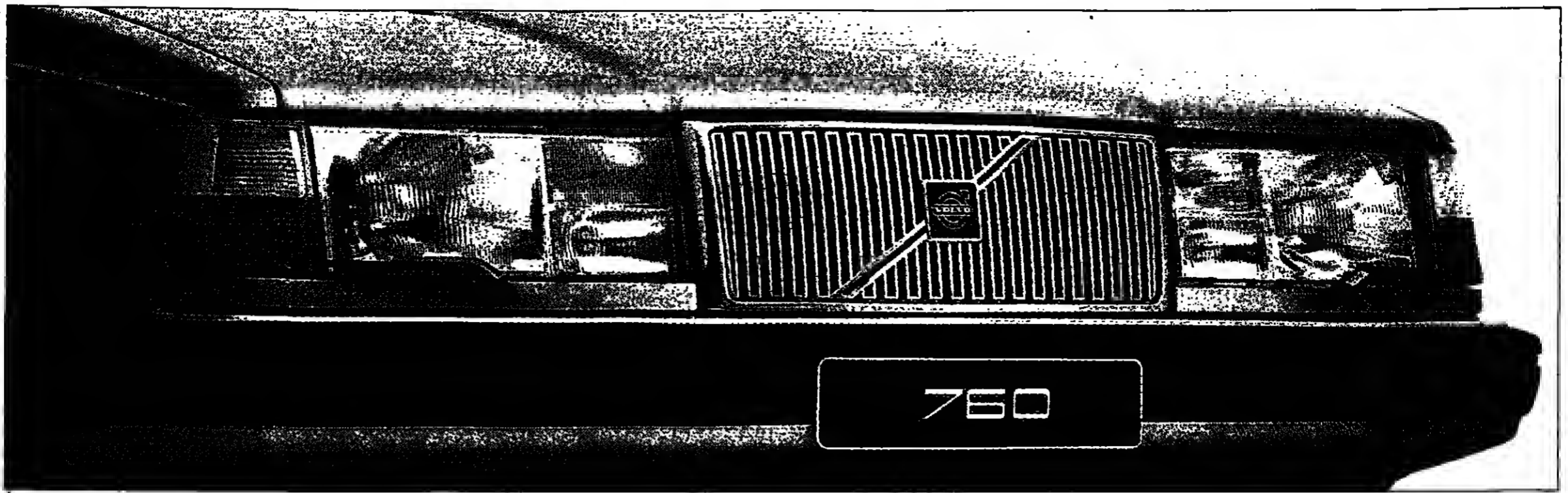
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SCIENCE

Japan's New Entry in the Train Race

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

MITSUBISHI, Japan — Japan is testing its latest candidate for ground travel that can compete with air travel — a high-speed train that rides on an invisible cushion generated by its superconducting magnets and is propelled by a remote-control magnetic system.

The train's superconducting magnets are composed of materials that lose all resistance to electricity at very low temperatures, becoming highly efficient. They are cooled by liquid helium, which is costly to handle and must be refrigerated on board. Higher-temperature superconductors discovered recently could make such trains feasible on a far larger scale. Thus, the Japanese appear ready to capitalize on one of the world's fastest developing technologies as soon as relatively high-temperature superconductors become available.

An earlier unmanned version of the Japanese train set the speed record of 321 miles an hour in a test in 1979. The new train seats 44,

although since its first test run in March it has carried passengers only for demonstration purposes. The train, operated from the test center's control room at one end of the track, has no engineer.

The test center here is 30 miles north of Miyazaki on Japan's southern island of Kyushu. Halfway down its seven-kilometer (4.3-mile) track the train can reach a speed of 260 miles an hour but then must begin slowing to halt smoothly at the far end. It is assumed that higher speeds will be possible in intercity travel. Japan's more conventional Shinkansen, or "bullet" train, between Tokyo and Osaka, runs at 130 miles an hour, and France's TGV (Train à Grande Vitesse) reaches 170 mph, a speed that is believed to be close to the limit for rail-riding trains.

Magnetically levitated, or "maglev," trains run smoothly and in relative silence without the friction of wheel against rail. Their speed is chiefly limited by such factors as air resistance, curves and tunnels. Japanese railways have numerous

tunnels and part of the test track here is enclosed in a shed to learn what happens when a high velocity train plunges into the confined air of a tunnel.

The train is propelled by the force that causes magnets of similar polarity to repel one another and those of opposite polarity to be drawn together. The propulsion electromagnets, mounted along the track, are powered from a nearby substation. In an intercity operation, one such station would be required every 30 miles according to the project director, Dr. Hajime Tagaki.

The substation feeds alternating current to the propulsion magnets. Because the current is alternating, these magnets continuously reverse their magnetic polarity, alternately pulling and pushing at a rate timed to match the desired speed of the train.

The magnets are spaced so that

when those on the train are pulled forward by a magnet of opposite polarity they will also be repelled forward by an adjoining magnet whose polarity is the same. As the train moves forward the polarity of the propulsion magnets along the track is reversed so they continue to push and pull it forward.

The frequency of the alternating current is adjusted so that, as the train passes, the propulsion magnets reverse polarity in time to pull then push each magnet on the train. Several propulsion magnets are wired together, forming a single bank powered by the substation, in a process called linear-synchronous propulsion.

The train rolls on wheels until it reaches 100 miles an hour. Then, the train's superconducting magnetic coils induce magnetic fields in magnets on the ground that are similar to those in the train. The magnets repel each other, pushing

the train about four inches above the rails. According to Dr. Tagaki, the propulsion magnets are only electrified as the train passes, so there is no hazard from an electrified "third rail."

Whereas this train is levitated by magnetic repulsion, West Germany's Transrapid and other magnetically levitated trains are lifted off the track by magnetic attraction. To pull upward and levitate the train their magnetic elements must reach around and under the rail over which the train travels. But this design results in less levitation; the trains are lifted less than an inch from the track, as against four inches in the Japanese trains.

A magnetic shield in the floor of the passenger compartment limits the effects of magnetism on pacemakers or wristwatches, Dr. Tagaki said. Once such trains go into service, he added, passengers would probably ride in a compartment well removed from the levitating magnets.

The train being tested here, streamlined at both ends, is 72 feet (about 22 meters) long and weighs 17 tons (15.4 metric tons). Each of its five and one-half foot superconducting magnets is shaped like a race track and composed of niobium, titanium, and other metals. The train rides between guidance walls that contain the propulsion magnets.

In the earlier Japanese design, the train straddled a guidance rail like a child sliding down a banister. But the rail penetrated so deeply there was little room for a passenger section.

The German maglev, operating near Embsay on a 20-mile test track with loops at both ends, is also designed for intercity traffic as well as city-airport links. A similar project has been proposed for the European Economic Community. Two other projects are a 1,000-foot line linking Britain's Birmingham airport with a railroad station and the High Speed Surface Transport project of Japan Airlines, which has been exhibited at two world's fairs but is not now in operation.

According to Dr. Tagaki the train being tested here is considered suitable for service between such points as Omiya, north of Tokyo, and the city's international airport at Narita. A study conducted for the German project, with financing from the United States Department of Transportation and local interests, has proposed that a 70-minute service between Los Angeles and Las Vegas could be built for less than \$2 billion.

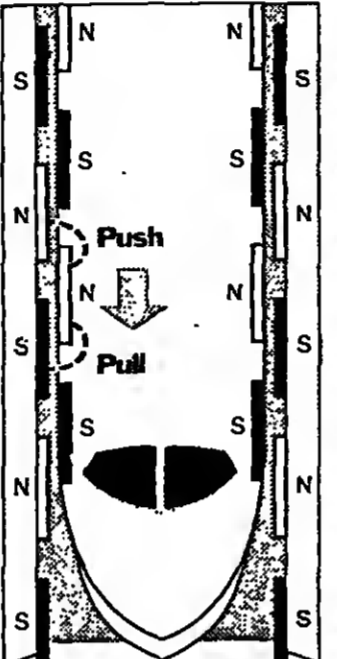
The project here is operated by the Railway Technical Research Institute, financed by six regional passenger railways and a national freight railway.

In the late 1960s, the U.S. Congress passed a High Speed Ground Transportation Act to support research on maglev trains, according to Professor Francis C. Moon, a specialist in magnetic engineering at Cornell University. But the program, aimed at relieving congestion on short-haul air routes, was ended by the Nixon administration.

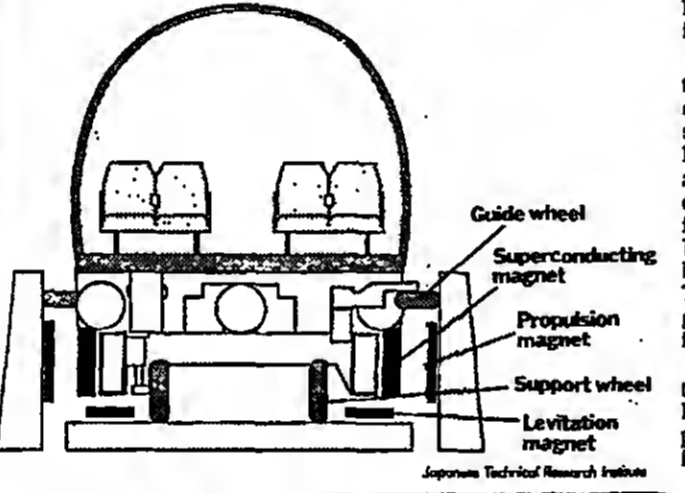
"Ideas generated in the United States were quickly taken up in West Germany and Japan," Professor Moon said.



New train makes a trial run at the Mitsubishi test center.



The experimental train is powered by the interaction of superconducting magnets along the sides of the track. Each train magnet is simultaneously pulled by a side magnet of opposite polarity and pushed by a side magnet of the same polarity. The polarity of the side magnets is continually reversed, the frequency of reversals determining the speed of the train. The train floats above the track because its superconducting magnets induce magnetism of the same polarity in levitation magnets on the ground. The two sets of magnets repel one another, pushing the train four inches above the track.



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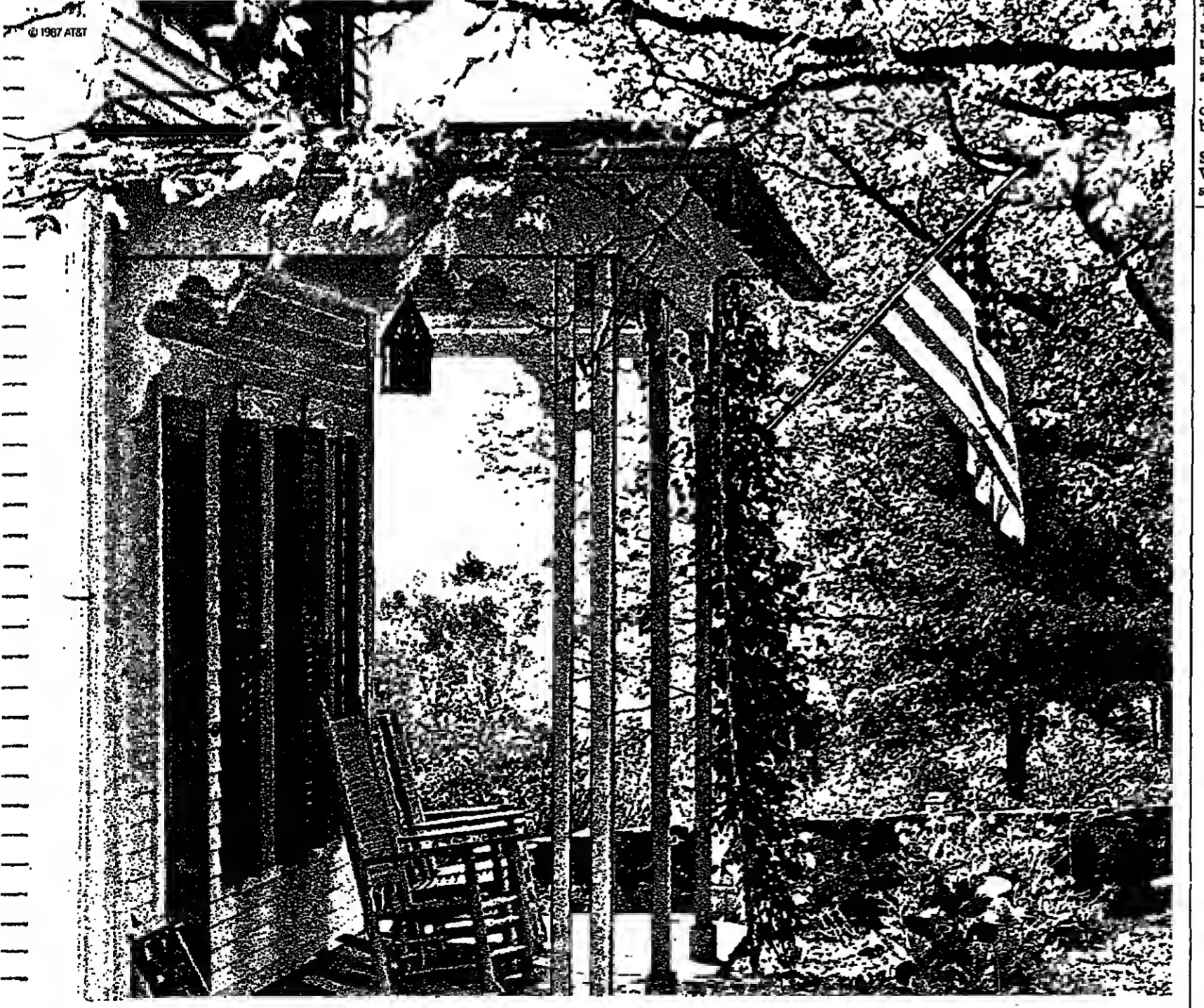
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IN BRIEF

Women Have a Better Sense of Smell

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Women have a better sense of smell than men and people who do not work cannot smell as well as people who have jobs, the National Geographic Society reported in a \$1 million survey, to which 1.5 million people around the world responded. The survey, a scratch-and-sniff study distributed in the September 1986 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, was conducted with two researchers from the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia.

Lemmings' Mass Suicide Called Myth

OSLO (Reuters) — Lemmings, best known for stampeding to their death off the cliffs of Norway, are not committing mass suicide, contrary to popular belief, according to Arne Semb-Johansson, a Norwegian professor who has studied the rodents for more than 20 years.

They are victims of their own frenzied urge to multiply, Dr. Semb-Johansson said. Every three to five years, lemmings find that their frantic coupling has caused a population explosion, producing the same frayed nerves and desire to flee as it does in humans, he said. A lemming is mature at two weeks and has gestation period of about three weeks.

In a so-called "lemming year" millions of lemmings head for the coastal lowlands in search of food and space. "But I can tell you they do not commit suicide when they fall off cliffs into lakes or the sea — that's a myth," said the professor. "When you have thousands and thousands of small animals running together, they just don't see the water or the cliff."

Women's Mass Suicide Called Myth

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Cuba Plans To Test All Its Citizens For AIDS

By Larry Thompson
Washington Post Staff Writer

HAVANA, Sept. 16 (UPI) — Cuba's decision to test all its citizens for AIDS was described by an international conference on AIDS as the most aggressive program ever undertaken to control the spread of the disease, including testing of the country's 11 million people.

The plan also includes testing of all newborn babies and a virtual ban on blood transfusions to be completed by the end of the year, the conference delegates said.

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Cuba Plans To Test All Its Citizens For AIDS

By Larry Thompson
Washington Post Service

QUITO, Ecuador — Cuba's delegate to an international conference here on AIDS has described one of the most aggressive programs of any country to control the spread of the disease, including testing of the country's 10 million people.

The plan also includes testing nearly everyone who enters the country for a long stay and a virtual quarantine for Cubans known to be infected with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The delegate, Dr. Héctor Terry, a deputy minister of public health, said 10 percent of the population had already been tested for the virus.

[In an interview with Cuban radio, Dr. Terry said the entire population would be tested. "By 1989," he said, "we hope to have monitored 100 percent of the population" for AIDS, Reuters reported from Havana.

"People should avoid fortuitous contacts with foreigners," he said. But he emphasized that there were no plans to impose mandatory medical tests for tourists or resident diplomats.]

"Our country is a poor country," Dr. Terry said in an interview Tuesday. "If many Cubans become infected and sick, I do not know how we would take care of them. It would cost too much. We really have to prevent such a situation."

The meeting in Quito is the first international conference on AIDS in Latin America. Sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization, the two-day conference drew 500 specialists and was beamed by television to 500 sites in 30 countries, including Cuba.

The delegates have only been debated in the countries represented, including the United States.

All Cubans returning from abroad are now routinely tested. Foreigners intending to stay in Cuba for longer than three months also are tested for the HIV infection, Dr. Terry said.

Dr. Terry said the first steps came in 1983, even before human immune deficiency virus, HIV, the agent that causes AIDS, was identified. Cuba banned imported blood and blood products believed even then, and later shown, to transmit the disease, he said, and no Cuban hemophiliacs have become infected.

Once HIV was isolated, scientists developed a blood test to identify those infected with the virus, Dr. Terry said, and have now used it on 1.1 million inhabitants.

The massive study has detected 147 infected individuals, according to Dr. Terry. Five Cubans have died of AIDS and one remains ill, he said.

Those Cubans who have been infected with HIV now live in a sanatorium in Boyeros, a municipality in the Havana suburbs, said the doctor. The interned Cubans are allowed home visits, he said.

Cuba is the first country to have tested its population so extensively, according to Pan American Health officials.

Although AIDS initially spread only among homosexual men in Cuba, just as in the United States, it is now spread heterosexually, Dr. Terry said. Intravenous drug abuse does not appear to play a significant role. Bissexual men appear to have spread the virus into the Cuban heterosexual population, he said.

Cuba has tested pregnant women extensively and, beginning next month, expects to begin testing anyone who enters a hospital or goes to a physician's office, Dr. Terry said. U.S. officials have been debating such widespread testing, but a final decision has yet to be made.

The Cubans believe the virus first entered their country in 1982 when a Cuban national living in New York City became infected and then spread it to others after returning home, said Francisco Machado, a biochemist working with the Cuban AIDS program.

Every Cuban national who was out of the country between 1975 and 1986 was tested for HIV infection, including soldiers returning from Angola, but "we detected a low number of infected people," Dr. Terry said. Cuba maintains about 50,000 personnel, most of them soldiers, in Africa.

Some scientists and others have speculated that Cuba probably has a higher infection rate than is being reported because so many soldiers had served in Africa, where HIV is widespread. Dr. Terry said some soldiers were infected, but not many.

Suriname Reported To Kill 40 Guerrillas

Reuter

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — The army destroyed a major guerrilla camp south of the capital last weekend, killing about 40 rebels, according to the official Suriname press agency.

The agency said Tuesday that in the two-hour battle, only a few of the rebels, led by a former soldier, Ronny Brunswijk, managed to escape from the camp near Pokigron, 85 miles (140 kilometers) south of Paramaribo. The rebels have been fighting since July 1986 to overthrow the military government of Commander Desi Bouterse, who took power in Suriname, a former Dutch colony, in a coup in 1980.

SIEMENS

The European Top Ten in Computing

Company	Country	World-wide DP Rev (\$ mil)
1. Siemens AG	W. Germany	4,387.1
2. Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. SpA	Italy	3,865.2
3. Groupe Bull	France	2,568.0
4. Nixdorf Computer AG	W. Germany	2,075.1
5. N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken	Netherlands	1,763.3
6. STC plc	U.K.	1,748.7
7. LM Ericsson	Sweden	1,344.2
8. Compagnie Générale d'Electricité	France	1,025.0
9. BASF	W. Germany	520.7
10. Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH	W. Germany	488.9

Source: Extract of the Datamation rank list, August 1987

Every year in August, Datamation magazine publishes its league table of the top European computer manufacturers. This time Siemens heads the list for the third year in succession.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sells table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. cons. close, Amex adv. cons. close, Prev. OTC 4 p.m. volume.

NYSE Index table with columns: Previous Close, Today's Change, Commodities, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev., Advanced Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, New Lists.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Prev. Total, Week, Year, Commodities, Industrials, Finance, Utilities, Bonds, Trans.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg., ECHS, Telerac, Amstar, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bond, Today, Prev., Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Close, Prev., Advanced Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, New Lists.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of Total, Sept. 15, Sept. 16, Sept. 17.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg., Industrials, Trans., Utilities, Comp.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Previous, Close, Today's P.M., Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Trans., SP 100.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Close, Prev., Advanced Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Previous, Close, Today's P.M., Total Issues.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect to be traded elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Blue Chips Lead NYSE Drop

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply Wednesday in active trading after blue-chip issues gave up early afternoon gains. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 36.39 points to 2,530.19, according to preliminary figures, after dropping 46.46 points on Tuesday. Activity in Detroit Edison, which yields 11 percent and begins trading ex-dividend Thursday, accounted for about 20 percent of the shares traded. Declines led advances by 2 to 1, and volume rose to 195.45 million shares, from 136.24 million on Tuesday. At 3 P.M., prices were narrowly lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues and ahead in over-the-counter trading. The market opened lower as weakness in bond futures spilled into stock index futures, placing those contracts at a sharp discount to the cash market. The discount made it profitable for traders to buy the futures and sell the cash stocks. Traders said that by midday, continued weakness in bonds was being offset by a firm dollar and blue-chip issues moved into the limelight. But analysts remained split over whether the market would stabilize and move higher or head down another 100 points on the Dow. At 3 P.M., Detroit Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 154. Newmont Mining was lower after rising 5/8 Tuesday when a group led by T. Boone Pickens

hiked its bid for control of the company to \$105 a share from \$95. IBM was up 1 to 158 1/2 after dropping 5 1/2 Tuesday when a private arbitration panel ordered IBM and Fujitsu to share programming data. Fujitsu will make a payment to IBM and get immunity from IBM claims of illegal software copying. Among other blue chips, AT&T was off slightly but General Electric, General Motors, USX and Eastman Kodak were posting small gains. Foster Wheeler was lower after falling 1/8 on Tuesday when a group led by New York investor Asher B. Edelman told the Securities and Exchange Commission that it holds 3.7 percent of Foster Wheeler's outstanding shares and may seek control of the company. The disclosure disappointed some Wall Street speculators who believed the group already held a 4.5 percent stake. In over-the-counter trading, disk-drive makers were making a comeback from declines they suffered recently on reports that they were having trouble getting parts. They had also been hurt by Seagate Technology's statement Monday that price competition was squeezing its revenues. Seagate Technology and Micropolis, another disk-drive maker, were up. The rebound was linked to a pact reached Tuesday between Maxtor and a unit of Control Data, in which Control Data will supply Maxtor with parts for its disk drives.

Table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (C) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (D) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (E) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (F) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (G) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (H) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (I) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

Table of stock prices (J) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close, Out. Chg.

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IN SPITE of the job to the system... (Continued on next left-hand page)

Currency Rates table with columns: Country, Rate, etc.

Interest Rates table with columns: Rate, etc.

Table with columns: Rate, etc.

RANK XEROX

1960's
***The world of
data processing.***

1970's
***The world of
word processing.***

1980's and beyond...
***The world of
document processing.***

We document the world.

Document processing. It's a new way of describing what's been going on in the office since there was an office—the creating, copying, distributing and filing of ideas.

Why a new description? Because the documents have changed and the process of producing them has changed.

Today, a document can be both a piece of paper, and an electronic image viewed on a workstation screen. And document processing is no longer just typewriter and copier, but computer systems, advanced electronics and laser technology.

Xerox planted the seed for this "new" world with the invention of today's office copier. (For the first time a quality document could be turned out, instantly, with the push of a



button.) Since the stream of production copying. Laser printers. Typewriters that are Workstations for document. And, systems that move world of electronic these innovations document process.

What does this mean strive for?

Today's businesses And it's not just h

RANK XEROX

button.) Since that time, Team Xerox has introduced a steady stream of products and systems that go far beyond simple copying. Laser printers. Complete publishing systems. Typewriters that remember. Facsimile machines. Workstations for the creation of the new electronic document. And, most recently, scanners and electronic filing systems that move documents back and forth between the world of electronics and the world of paper. As a result of these innovations, Rank Xerox is at the head of the class in document processing.

What does this mean for your world and the productivity you strive for?

Today's businesses are judged by the documents they turn out. And it's not just how good they look, but how effective and

persuasive they are in communicating their content that determines whether a business lives or dies. Rank Xerox leadership in document processing can give your business a potent competitive advantage by making your documents great looking, easier to produce, and more compelling than ever before.

Document processing from Rank Xerox. It is our heritage, our day-to-day business, and our role as a leader in office productivity. For more information about document processing and what it can do for you, write or phone your local Rank Xerox office. Whether it's printed on paper, seen on a screen, a perfect copy, or a brilliant original—what you see is what we do.

Team Xerox. We document the world.



RANK XEROX



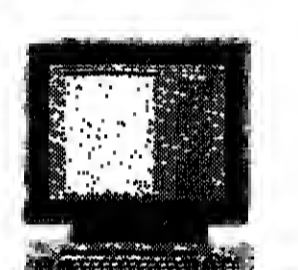
We print.

- Xerox Diablo D25 Daisywheel Printer
- Xerox Diablo 630 ECS Daisywheel Printer
- Xerox Diablo 635 Daisywheel Printer
- Xerox Diablo D80/D80IF Daisywheel Printer
- Xerox 4020 Color Ink-Jet Printer
- Xerox Diablo 34LQ Dot Matrix Printer
- Xerox 4045 Laser Printer
- Xerox 4046 Laser Printer



We copy.

- Xerox 2700 II Laser Printer
- Xerox 3700 Laser Printing System
- Xerox 4050 Laser Printing System
- Xerox 4060 Electronic Printing System
- Xerox 8700 Laser Printing System
- Xerox 9700 Laser Printing System
- Xerox 9790 Laser Printing System
- Xerox 1012 Copier
- Xerox 1025 Copier
- Xerox 1038 Copier
- Xerox 1040 Copier
- Xerox 1045 Copier
- Xerox 1048 Copier
- Xerox 1050 Copier
- Xerox 1065 Copier
- Xerox 1075 Copier
- Xerox 1090 Copier
- Xerox 9500 Duplicator
- Xerox 9600 Duplicator



We create.

- Xerox 6085 Professional Computer
- Xerox 1186 Artificial Intelligence Workstation



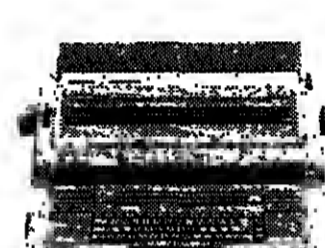
We transmit.

- Xerox Telecopier 7010 Facsimile Terminal
- Xerox Telecopier 7020 Facsimile Terminal
- Xerox Telecopier 7021 Facsimile Terminal
- Xerox Telecopier 495-I Facsimile Terminal



We communicate.

- Xerox Communications 20 Network
- Xerox Communications 80 Network
- XNS for DEC's VAX Systems



We type.

- Xerox 575 Typewriter
- Xerox 6010 Memorywriter
- Xerox 6015 Memorywriter
- Xerox 6020 Memorywriter
- Xerox 630 Memorywriter
- Xerox 645 Memorywriter
- Xerox 645E Memorywriter



We mail.

- Cheshire 595 and 596 Folder/Insertor
- Cheshire 742 List Management System
- Cheshire 750 II Binder
- Cheshire Addressers
- Cheshire 762 Labeler



We scan.

- Kurzweil 4000 Intelligent Scanning System
- Kurzweil Discover 7320 Intelligent Scanning System
- Xerox FaxMaster Software



We publish.

- Xerox Desktop Publishing Systems
- Xerox Documenter System
- Xerox Publishing Illustrator's Workstation
- Xerox 701 Publishing System
- Xerox Ventura Publishing Software

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Not all machines and systems available in all countries.

FROM STORING INFORM...

INTERNATIONAL

Perhaps All That Makes Time Man...

By SHERRY BUCK...

PARIS — Falls, this is the time to live your life, and live it. He...

attended by Time Manager International...

large European companies, a...

Trainer House Group Se...

Lloyd AG of West Germany...

Lloyd Bergami and Ba...

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Time Manager International...

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and personal goals...

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into specific activities. Then, a...

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and 10,000 Italian manag...

courses and related classes last year...

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of its directors to the course. "I...

are organized. The ones who aren't...

See MANAGER, p...

Currency

Exchange Rates

Country	Per \$	Per £	Per 100
Canada	1.32	1.32	1.32
France	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	2.00	2.00	2.00
Japan	163.63	163.63	163.63
Spain	166.37	166.37	166.37
Switzerland	2.00	2.00	2.00
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00

Interest Rates

Term	Rate
3 months	5.75%
6 months	5.75%
1 year	5.75%
2 years	5.75%
3 years	5.75%



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Perhaps All That Pressure Makes Time Managers Tick

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Folks, this is the time to decide how you want to live your life, and live it. Have fun. Misery is optional," counseled Steve Betts, a management trainer, at a course attended by 65 British managers last week. The program, sponsored by Time Manager International of Denmark, is aimed at teaching executives how to get their lives organized.

To prevent regression, a sort of Time Managers Anonymous is held monthly.

Many large European companies, such as British Caledonian Airways, Trafalgar House Group Services and Digital Equipment Co. Ltd. of Britain; Kaufling AG, Bertelsmann AG, and Hippag-Lloyd AG of West Germany; and Zanussi SpA, Banca Popolare di Bergamo and Baillie of Italy are signing up their managers for the course.

At some companies, managers are being shamed into showing signs of using the organizational diaries.

The system advocated by Time Manager International is simple: Define your professional and personal goals, break them down into tasks and then subdivide the tasks once into specific activities. Then, set a specific time in your Time Manager for performing each task. Don't forget! "The way to hell is paved with good intentions."

Unlike many organizers, the Time Manager has a cross-reference system that links what you plan to do when you are going to do it. That makes it less likely that users will simply accumulate a lot of information that they never bother to look at afterward.

Practical tips along the way include planning your day the night before, anticipating crises, setting time aside for daydreaming and fantasy, taking "stretch" breaks throughout the day to relax and varying your routine to fight boredom.

To give participants an idea of much better they will feel after changing their daily planning, Mr. Betts asked them to cross their arms the way they normally do — and then try crossing them the other way. As anyone who has tried it will tell you, "It's uncomfortable. You'll hate it, loathe it and detest it," Mr. Betts warned the budding time managers.

IN SPITE of the jolt to the system — most people have been organizing (or not organizing) their time the same way for years — Time Manager International estimates that 80 percent of participants are using their Time Managers a year later. Its estimate is based on refill orders.

A total of 100,000 British managers, 10,000 West German managers and 10,000 Italian managers attended the Time Manager course and related classes last year.

Why are so many managers willing to go through all this pain? Perhaps because so many managers are using them that not having one can be a disadvantage, especially at meetings.

"I got fed up turning up at meetings along with these people from the project area with their Time Managers who started quoting verbatim what you had said to them at the last meeting," said Peter May, an office applications consultant at DEC.

Mr. May describes himself as a hard-driving workaholic who is reasonably organized, but sometimes gets too bogged down in detail. "In my flapsy box [a time manager's affectionate reference to a messy briefcase], I would have a project file, a correspondence file and additional background material."

"Those attending meetings with their Time Managers turn to their notes faster than you can, as you desperately search through your flapsy box," he said. "It makes you feel like a worm."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial metrics. Includes data for various international currencies.

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2d Honda Plant in U.S. Seen

Facility Will Also Be in Ohio

DETROIT — Honda Motor Co. Ltd. is widely expected to announce Thursday a decision to build a second car assembly plant in the United States.

A report in The Detroit News, citing unnamed sources, said the new plant, near Honda's facility in Marysville, Ohio, would increase Honda's U.S. production capacity to "well over" the 360,000 cars it now builds annually.

Honda of North America, which would not confirm the account on Wednesday, said the company would make "probably our biggest announcement ever in North America" at a news conference in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday.

Honda said last month that it was considering an additional American plant as part of its drive to increase its sales in the United States. It would become the first foreign automaker to solely own more than one such plant in the United States.

Japanese carmakers originally turned to production in the United States when import quotas prevented them from increasing sales. The companies are now also finding American plants to be attractive because the stronger yen has made Japanese imports more expensive.

Honda, the third-largest carmaker in Japan, was the first Japanese company to establish an assembly plant in the United States. Earlier this summer, it became the first Japanese company to export its American-made vehicles to Japan when it started shipping Gold Wing touring motorcycles.

USA Today: Surprising the Skeptics

The 'McPaper' Turns Critics Into Believers

By Michael Isikoff and Sandra Sugarwara Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It rolled off the presses five years ago this week, a bright, splashy newspaper touted as the national showpiece for one of the biggest U.S. media empires, Gannett Co., and its chairman, Allen H. Neuharth.

In the months that followed, Mr. Neuharth's "baby" was scorned by critics as "junk-food journalism" and derided by many financial analysts — as well as some top Gannett accountants — as a wasteful, open-ended drain on the corporate bottom line.

But as USA Today celebrated its fifth birthday Tuesday with a lavish party followed by a private reception with President Ronald Reagan, there was a consensus that "McPaper," as it sometimes calls itself, has become a permanent fixture on the American journalistic landscape.

Its use of color and graphics is widely imitated, and many newspaper editors, while continuing to question USA Today's editorial quality, say it has brought vigor and energy to the industry. More importantly, to Wall Street analysts and millions of Gannett shareholders, USA Today recently has shown the first signs of edging into the black.

Advertising revenues are up more than 40 percent from last year and the circulation picture is even brighter. USA Today's circulation is 1.54 million, according to its last official report, the second-largest in the United States after the Wall Street Journal's 2 million. USA Today says it also has an international circulation of some 35,000.

"When it started, it was a massively innovative creation, planned and executed like a marine invasion," said Joseph Fuchs, an analyst with the Wall Street firm of Kidder, Peabody. "The publishing community roundly said that it would be a spectacular failure and that nobody needed it," Mr. Fuchs said.

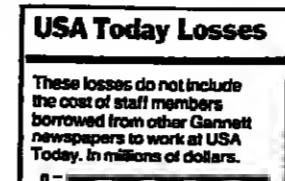
The paper is now moving from "Will it or will it not be a success?" to "How much of a success will it be?"

Is USA Today here to stay? "I don't even think we could screw it up at this point," said Mr. Neuharth.

On the down side, during its first five years, USA Today suffered staggering operating losses of \$458 million, an unprecedented sum for any newspaper, according to an official sanc-

tioned biography by Peter Frickard, one of the paper's managing editors.

Another \$205 million was invested in capital spending — new printing plants and equipment — that had some application to



These losses do not include the cost of staff members borrowed from other Gannett newspapers to work at USA Today. In millions of dollars.



Allen H. Neuharth with a copy USA Today, which celebrated its fifth birthday with a set of upbeat figures.

According to sources, MCA's president, Sidney J. Sheinberg, and the company's vice president and key acquisitions executive, Charles S. Paul, are expected to travel to Spain for negotiations next week.

Mr. Paul, reached by telephone late Tuesday, said, "It is MCA's policy not to comment on rumors."

The sources also said that MCA officials have not ruled out building a park in the Paris suburb, where Disney is building its Euro Disneyland, Euro Disneyland is scheduled to open in 1992 on 4,800 acres (1936 hectares) in Marne-la-Vallée, 18 miles (29 kilometers) east of Paris.

But they said Spain appears to have the edge because of the availability of land and the availability of labor and Spain's eagerness to lure a major theme park

operator after losing the Disney project to France in 1985.

Sources would not identify the sites under consideration, but said that Barcelona appears to be a likely candidate because it is Spain's second most populous city, has a mild climate and is less than 100 miles from the French border.

If the MCA project in Europe is launched, it would create yet another arena for competition with Disney, which has dominated the theme park industry until now.

In the past year, Disney and MCA have squared off over theme park projects in Florida and Southern California. The two giants — headquartered just a few miles from one another in southern California — appear to have galvanized one another.

MCA, for example, has operated a studio tour for 23 years at its sprawling headquarters in Universal City but dragged its heels on groundbreaking for a similar attraction in Orlando, first announced in 1981.

Then Disney broke ground in 1986 on its own Florida studio tour. In December, MCA announced that it had finally found a suitable partner in Cineplex and expected to open its Florida attraction in 1989, the year after Disney begins operating its studio tour at nearby Walt Disney World.

Early this year, Disney disclosed its willingness to build a studio tour attraction in Burbank. Less than a month later, MCA responded with a plan to spend more than \$100 million upgrading its Universal Studios Tour.

Although the structure of MCA's proposed deal has not been set, the sources said the company would follow Disney's lead in France, taking a minority position in ownership and collecting a management fee to operate the park.

Disney has no ownership interest in Tokyo Disneyland, which opened in 1983, but pockets 7.5 percent of gross revenues from admissions, merchandising and food sales as its management fee. "You're in these deals for the management fees," one source said.

Japan, U.S. Seek New Ways to Solve Trade Rifts

TOKYO — Japan and the United States are groping for new ways to settle their trade differences. After years of disputes that have led to rising frustration on both sides, U.S. and Japanese officials say.

Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, said this week that the two countries needed to "get away from this nicker-and-dimmed way of conducting trade negotiations on one issue or a group of issues." He labeled current bilateral negotiations "nit-picking" and called for global solutions to the trade problem.

Mr. Mansfield, emphasizing that he was expressing a personal opinion, suggested that Japan and the United States work toward a free trade treaty, such as the one being pursued now between the United States and Canada.

That might be one way for both sides to confront a broader spectrum of the trade problem, he said, rather than deal with it piece by piece. Mr. Mansfield's remarks echoed recent comments by a senior member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

"I don't think item-by-item concessions" will be effective, said Koichi Kato, acting chairman of the party's Policy Research Council.

"Although we might all eliminate all barriers, I don't think the trade imbalance will improve substantially," Mr. Kato said.

A Foreign Ministry official said protracted negotiations over individual trade issues had led to resentment on both sides.

"The U.S. is always demanding and Japan is always yielding," the official said. "That is not a very healthy situation."

"U.S. pressure for concessions on everything from oranges to computer chips was sparking an anti-American backlash in Japan, ministry officials said.

"We should move in a more positive and voluntary manner," a ministry official said.



Mike Mansfield

The U.S. is always demanding and Japan is always yielding. That is not a very healthy situation.

— Japanese Foreign Ministry official

MCA Reported Planning Theme Park in Europe

By Kathryn Harris Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — MCA Inc., a major U.S. filmmaker and entertainment company that is mounting a challenge to Walt Disney Co. in the burgeoning theme park business, is preparing to build a major attraction in Europe — most likely on the coast of Spain, according to sources familiar with the project.

If Spain is selected, MCA would try to complete construction by 1992, when the Olympics are scheduled to be held in Barcelona, these sources said.

The theme park would include a studio tour attraction, sound stages for motion picture and television production and resort facilities, the sources said. No budget has been set, but the anticipated cost of the project is in the \$500 million range, one source said.

MCA intends to enlist partners and separate financing to avoid encumbering its own balance sheet with debt. The sources said the Los Angeles-based company presumably would enlist Cineplex Odeon as a partner and Steven Spielberg, a filmmaker, as a consultant.

Cineplex Odeon, a Canadian entertainment company, is half-owned by MCA.

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Advertisement for BSL Business School Lausanne, featuring text about international faculty and accreditation.

Advertisement for Indigo, featuring text about overlooked stocks and a company logo.

Large advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a watch image and text about 'The Romulus' watch and the 'RENE KERN' brand.



Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

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Table listing Paris Commodities prices for various goods like SUGAR and COFFEE.

Table listing S&P 100 Index Options prices.

Table listing London Metals prices for ALUMINUM and COPPER.

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions...

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Table listing Dividends for various companies.

Table listing Spot Commodities prices for various goods.

Table listing U.S. Treasuries prices for various bonds.

Table listing Company Results for various firms.

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Table listing Company Results for various firms.

SEC Proposes Limits On 'Market Sweeps'

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission proposed a rule Wednesday to curb so-called "market sweeps" in which huge blocks of stock in a company targeted in a tender offer are bought by corporate raiders and arbitrageurs.

GM Sees Improvement In Overseas Operations

FRANKFURT — Robert C. Stempel, president of General Motors Corp., said Wednesday that GM's earnings had started to recover in some areas outside North America but that the world's largest carmaker still had a lot to do in its home market.

NSE High-Lows

Table listing NSE High-Lows for various stocks.

Currency Options

Table listing Currency Options for various currencies.



Why are we pouring away the world's most fertile environment?

Life began at the water's edge, and that watery environment — marsh, estuary and coast — is still some of the most fertile on the planet's surface, supporting flora and fauna which could not survive anywhere else.

Man and wetlands. Since before recorded history man has settled at the water's edge to fish in wetland waters or farm the rich wetland soils. Many early civilizations were founded upon wetlands, and millions of people are still dependent on them today.

Wetlands are being changed and destroyed all over the world.

But ideas have changed. In many parts of the world wetlands are considered wastelands to be drained or filled-in. And it's often the taxpayers who finance the destruction of these diverse and productive natural areas.

In the tropical regions ambitious, yet often poorly conceived, land improvement schemes, irrigation and hydro-power projects change the whole nature of age-old ecological systems. And the future productivity of these wetlands is threatened for the sake of a short term advantage.

Support our international effort to save wetlands.

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Advertisement for AMEX (American Mutual Exchange) featuring a large image of a person's face and text about capital growth and investment opportunities.

The Global Newspaper.



Wednesdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intraday trading elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Close, Open, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited. Notice to the holders of the Bearer Depository Receipts ("BDRs") evidencing Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of US 1 cent each ("Shares") of Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited.

EUROCARD MasterCard. Your Key to Paris. Advertisement for Eurocard and MasterCard, featuring the Eurocard logo and the MasterCard logo.

Wspaper

Monday in the Trib. Get the latest word from William Safire on Language. Advertisement for the 'Monday in the Trib' column.

Vertical advertisements on the left side of the page, including 'U.S. Investments' and 'Campan'.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF HAIFA - ISRAEL
Public Tender for the Execution of Works of Renovation and Restoration of the Underground Railway in Haifa, Israel

Equiticorp Raises Bid for Peat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Equiticorp Holdings Ltd. of New Zealand said Wednesday that it sweetened its offer for the 60.8 percent of Guinness Peat Group PLC shares it does not own...



Robert Maxwell

Mr. Maxwell shared that view. He called the offer "inadequate, because it does not reflect the underlying value of Guinness Peat's businesses at their prospects."
Guinness Peat and Lazard are continuing discussions with third parties to find an investor to thwart Equiticorp's bid.

Canadian Firm Enters Battle for Mercantile Unit

LONDON — Crownx Inc., a diversified Canadian company, said Wednesday that it had offered to acquire Mercantile House Holdings PLC's whole-sale broking division for £289 million (\$475 million).

Akzo Opens Talks on Selling Its Consumer Products Unit

ARNHEM, Netherlands — Akzo NV, the Dutch chemicals group, disclosed Wednesday in a filing with the Amsterdam Stock Exchange that it had begun talks that could lead to the sale of its consumer products division.

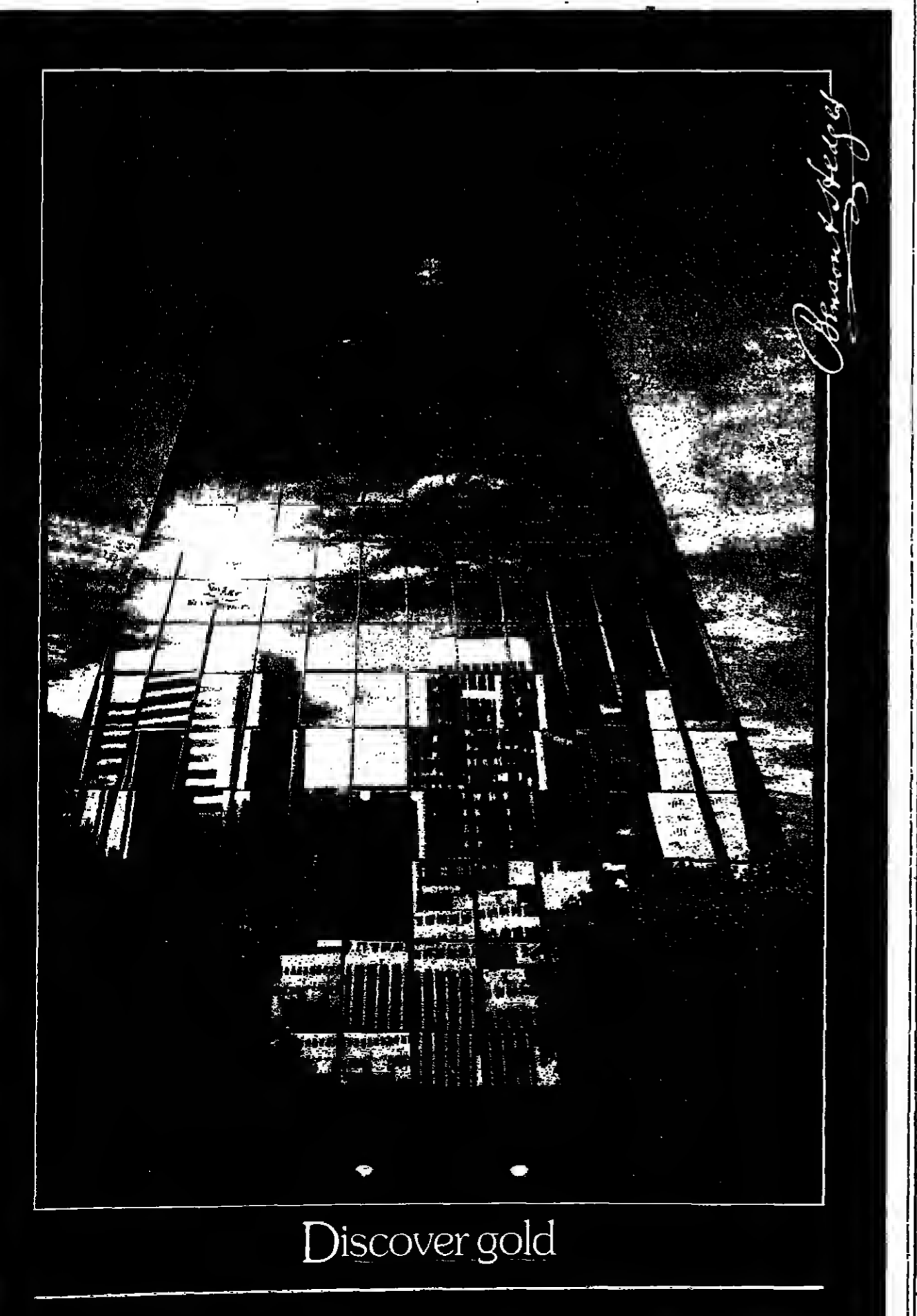
China, Citing Defects, Refuses To Accept Alstom Engines

BELFORT, France — China has refused to accept delivery of 165 locomotives built by Alstom-Atlantic of France, asserting that 126 engines previously delivered are defective.

USA: McPaper Surprises the Skeptics

(Continued from first finance page)
of the country that do not already have it. This could allow the paper to surpass the Journal in circulation in two to three years.

S.N.C.F. (the French national railway corporation) has sold its controlling interest in STEF (Société Française de Transports et Entrepôts Frigorifiques) to FINANCIÈRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE S.A. The undersigned acted as financial advisors to S.N.C.F. Compagnie Financière de Suez Banque Monod Paris, July 1987



INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 16th Sept. 1987

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their abbreviations, and their current values and percentages. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'RECENTLY LISTED FUNDS'.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'BUSINESS PEOPLE', 'De Nuzzio Steps as Kidder Ch...', 'Chief Economist ABC Recruited from OECD', 'MANAGER: Time C...', 'A LEADING SWISS BANK ADVISING INVESTORS', and 'IB-B BANK For the time'.

Discover gold
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Be sure that your fund is listed in this space only. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

DeNunzio Steps Down As Kidder Chairman

International Herald Tribune
Ralph D. DeNunzio, a leading figure on Wall Street for two decades, has resigned as chairman of Kidder, Peabody & Co. The announcement Tuesday came four months after Mr. DeNunzio stepped down as chief executive when General Electric Co., which acquired Kidder, Peabody in May, restructured the firm's management. The move was viewed on

Wall Street as part of GE's efforts to demonstrate strict control when three former Kidder officials were facing charges stemming from the government's investigation of insider trading. Mr. DeNunzio was not implicated in the scandal, but his stewardship of the firm was called into question.

Mr. DeNunzio, 55, had joined Kidder Peabody 34 years ago. He was replaced as chief executive by Silas Calhoun, former chairman of Illinois Tool Works.

The GE action came shortly after Kidder Peabody's top takeover specialist, Martin A. Siegel, pleaded guilty to misusing insider information. In June, the firm agreed to settle civil charges stemming from the government's investigation by paying more than \$25 million.

Filtek AB, Stockholm air conditioner manufacturer and a unit of Sweden's ASEA AB industrial group, has recruited Bengt Wiklander as chief of communications and public affairs. He previously was with Ericsson Radio Systems. Mr. Wiklander succeeds Hans J. Zetterberg, who has been named assistant for public relations and personnel training to Filtek's chief executive, Björn Stigson.

The Royal Bank of Scotland has named Grant F. Stoddart as vice president and deputy manager of its New York branch. Mr. Stoddart, 36, previously was the bank's senior representative in Chicago. In New York, he will replace a fellow Briton, Geoff Hamilton, who has been reassigned to the administrative division of the London headquarters.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. has appointed Tsuneki Fujita as joint general manager of the London branch. Mr. Fujita, 42, previously was joint general manager of the controller division in the Tokyo head office. In London, he succeeds Yoshiki Soga, 46, who has been reassigned to Tokyo as general manager of personnel.

Chief Economist At EC Recruited From OECD

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive body has appointed Antonio Maria Costa of Italy as director-general for economic and financial affairs.

For the past four years Mr. Costa, 45, has been economic adviser to the secretary-general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

At the European Commission in Brussels, Mr. Costa will direct a staff of about 300 in coordinating EC economic policy. He succeeds Massimo Russo, 48, also of Italy, who now heads the European department of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Mr. Costa is a graduate of the University of Turin. He studied mathematical economics at the Academy of Sciences in Moscow and holds a doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley.

He was a professor of economics at New York University from 1976 to 1983. From 1979 to 1983, he also was senior economic adviser at the United Nations.

MANAGER: Time Organizers

(Continued from first finance page) the course," said Jim Devlin, an employee relations manager of the engineering division at British Caledonian.

Of the 18 British Caledonian managers who have been on the Time Manager course, two dropped out and went back to flapsy. But Mr. Devlin is not giving up on one of the strays: "He's starting to get a little embarrassed at meetings when we ask him questions we know he isn't going to have access to without a Time Manager. We will pull him back on line."

To prevent frustrated users from falling back into their old habits, group sessions are held every month in which managers meet and exchange notes. It is something along the lines of a Time Managers Anonymous. The Filofax brigade can eat their hearts out: They have to rely on impromptu meetings at cocktail parties for their fix.

One of the problems a manager faces is ensuring that the confidential information in the Time Manager is for his eyes only. One manager is writing his confidential goals and tasks in code. The other worry is losing the book.

Some managers see little use in enrolling in a course to better organize themselves. Some think they can do it on their own, some prefer organized chaos and some like just plain chaos.

In West Germany, the "market is very competitive for us because everybody has some sort of organizer," said Dietrich Dörling whose company runs Time Manager courses there. "Most German managers think spending two days just to learn how to handle an organizer is silly."

There also are those who believe that becoming too organized spoils any sense of adventure at work or at home.

U.S. Automakers Are Relying on New Upscale Models to Counter Imports

Reuters
DETROIT — U.S. automakers' lineup for the 1988 year will feature new models designed to hold and expand their core market share among middle-aged, middle-income and affluent luxury-car buyers, in a sales arena that importers have begun to target.

Attracting the greatest attention of the models for the year starting Oct. 1 will be a family of intermediate-sized cars from General Motors Corp., the longtime industry leader that has been struggling to maintain its supremacy.

While GM targets the massive middle ground, its main domestic rivals, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., hope to attract the top end of the market.

European and Japanese makers have new models that will make the U.S. auto market even more crowded.

Industry experts estimate the range of possible vehicle variations available to American buyers at more than 600.

The major offerings from GM will consist of front-wheel-drive, mid-sized cars. The first product, an all-new Buick Regal two-door coupé, goes on sale in early October. The new Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme and Pontiac Grand Prix coupés are expected to be introduced in late winter or early spring.

Analysts say GM needs a winner to help it bounce back from the disappointments of the past two years, when executives slashed budgets to conserve cash.

Ford's new products will be led by a front-wheel-drive Lincoln Continental with more aerodynamic styling derived from the Taurus/Sable line.

The six-passenger sedan is intended to fill a gap in its lineup after the rear-drive predecessor failed to attract desired sales from its upscale target audience.

Ford hopes the new Continental, expected in late December, will bring in enough wealthy younger buyers to generate up to 40,000 sales in the first 12 months, about twice the selling rate for the old model.

The upcoming model year marks the unveiling of Chrysler's long-promised pair of more-luxurious cars, the front-wheel-drive Dodge Dynasty and a re-

styled Chrysler New Yorker. The conservatively styled cars are equipped with V6 engines jointly developed by Chrysler and its Japanese partner, Mitsubishi Motors Corp., and are expected to be priced no higher than about \$20,000.

Also giving some vitality to the Chrysler's image will be a low-volume \$30,000 sports car developed jointly by Chrysler and the Italian maker, Maserati.

European automakers have begun diversifying their lines to keep up with the American taste for variety. West Germany's BMW has a new line of cars called the M Series. It is based on existing models but uses the old Detroit trick of increasing horsepower and adding racing lines and outside ornaments.

Major Japanese companies are also moving upscale with new nameplates.

Honda Motor Corp. Ltd. is offering a 1988 coupé version of its Acura Legend that sells for more than \$28,000. It will also begin importing a new, restyled version of its sporty Prelude.

Toyota and Nissan plan to establish their own high-end divisions. Mazda will import a larger luxury car called the 929 that will sell for around \$19,000. The company will also offer a two-door version of its 626 sedan to be built at its Michigan plant and sold as the MX-6.

Toyota's main new entry for 1988 will be an optional supercharged engine for its MR-2 two-seater that increases horsepower by 30 percent over the 1987 model.

MERGING two large banks can produce significant economies of scale. It can also produce significant programming headaches if the two have different computer systems.

When the Bank of Virginia, a 22-year Unisys customer, merged with a Maryland bank to form Signet, the banks had to decide how to use two very different computer systems. They decided that one system would be

assigned to the new organization's retail business, and the other system to the commercial business.

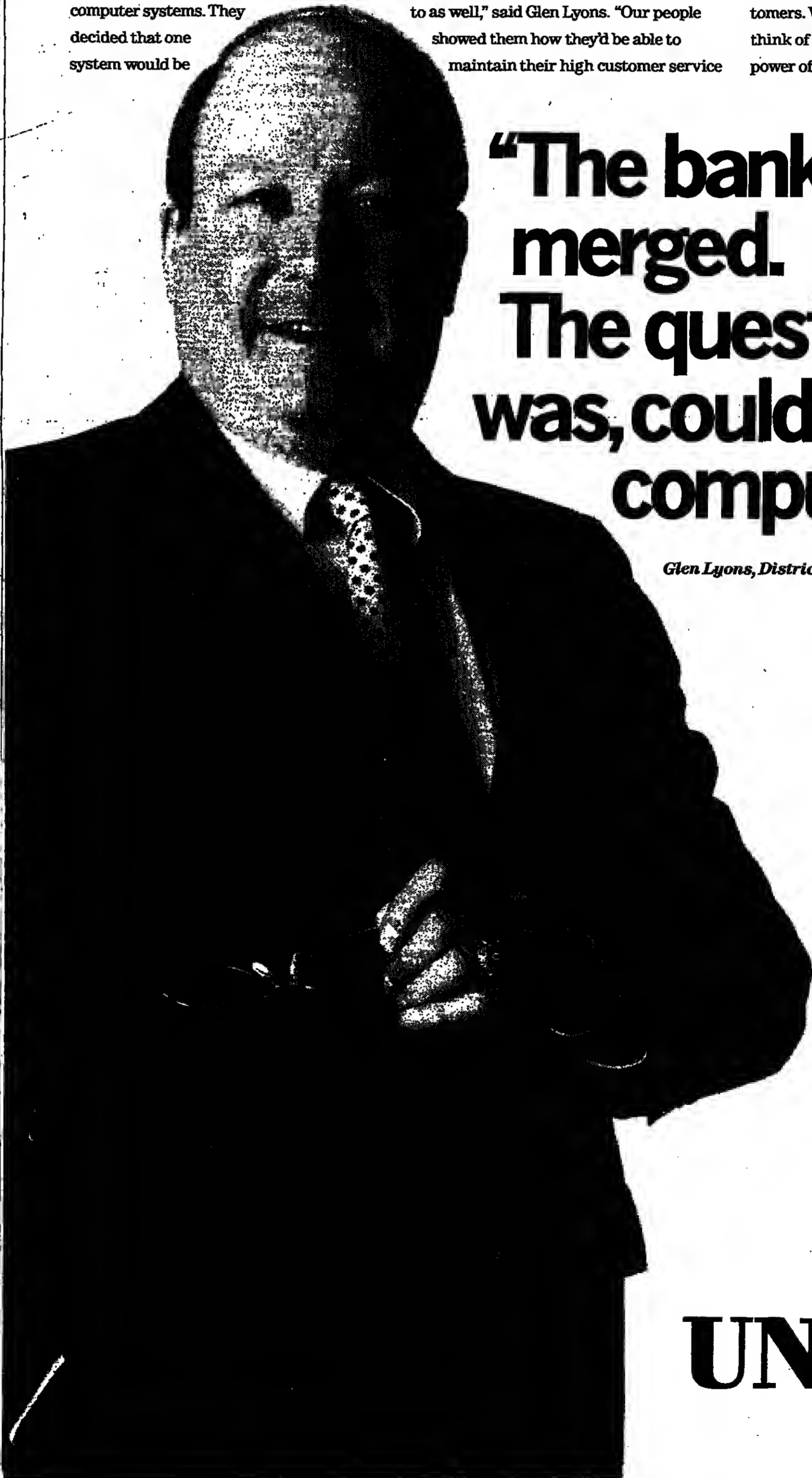
Since Signet is strongly customer-oriented the big question was, whose equipment would be assigned to handle the retail business?

"The bank has always cared a lot about their retail customers, and they expect us to as well," said Glen Lyons. "Our people showed them how they'd be able to maintain their high customer service

standards, even with 90 new branches, without any interruption of service.

"They knew that we could do it. The bank has grown fast for many years, and Unisys has always kept pace with them. And Signet has never had to rewrite their software.

"It's been real rewarding to work with bankers who care so much about their customers. We work with them so closely, they think of us as family now. That's really the power of 2."



"The banks merged. The question was, could their computers?"

Glen Lyons, District Manager, Unisys.

WHAT A LEADING SWISS BANK IS NOW ADVISING INVESTORS ABOUT OIL PRICES.

Movements in oil prices — up and down — often have a profound direct and indirect influence on the performance of multimarket investment portfolios.

The current issue of *The International Investor* — published quarterly by Bank Julius Baer as a service to investors — takes a close look at the economic and political dynamics governing oil prices, predicts their probable future course, and examines

the implications for sound investment decision-making.

To receive your complimentary copy of this highly interesting and informative issue of *The International Investor*, please contact:

Bank Julius Baer
Mr. Jan A. Bielinski
Bahnhofstrasse 36
CH-8010 Zurich
Telephone (01) 2 28 51 11
Telex 823 865

JBcoB BANK JULIUS BAER
For the fine art of Swiss banking.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on September 14, 1987: U.S. \$194.76
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Hekking & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

NOTICE
Déclaration du Conseil d'Administration de Covac Gestion S.A. en date du 1er Septembre 1987.
Il est porté à la connaissance des porteurs de parts du Fonds GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FUND qu'il a été décidé de modifier l'article 11, alinéa 4 du règlement de Gestion du Fonds sous "Dépositaires à supporter par le Fonds." par En remplaçant "sauf celles au profit de la Banque Dépositaire" par "y compris celles au profit de la Banque Dépositaire" qui devient donc:
"Les commissions bancaires normales sur les opérations portant sur les avoirs du Fonds et toutes dépenses encourues lors de telles opérations, y compris celles au profit de la Banque Dépositaire."

UNISYS
The power of 2

Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 16

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Citicorp, Chemical Bank, etc.

Issuer/Note

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Coupon Next Bid Ask

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Lesieur S.A. Groupe Saint Louis has sold Lesieur-Cotelle S.A. and the other assets of its Household Products Division to Henkel KGaA. Worms & Cie Finance Groupe WORMS & CIE Paris, September 1987.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR. We are manufacturers of equipment for food, chemical and pharmaceutical industries... The candidate's qualifications are: 35 to 45 years; University degree in chemistry or other technical science; 5 to 8 years experience in top management...

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES In Saudi Arabia (5,000 sq.m.) department store. 1. Operation Manager: good knowledge in commercial activities, purchasing, financing, forecasting, planning. 2. Marketing Manager. 3. Stock Control Manager: must have excellent knowledge of computerization of stock.

INTERNATIONAL AREA MANAGER North America and/or other English-speaking countries. Position Requires: age 26 to 36; Perfect English, possibly French and German at good level; Technical school background, preferably in chemical and/or mechanical sectors; Minimum 3 years sales working experience in food processing equipment; Travel min. 40 percent out of the country; Location: near Venice.

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CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS GROUP 3 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2M 5PJ. Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex No. 887374 Fax No. 01-256 8501. Opportunity to achieve board appointment within 2 years. DIRECTOR ASSET MANAGEMENT International Corporate and Private Client Portfolio £55,000-£65,000 + BONUS & BANKING BENEFITS

Best Western Chief Operating Officer - Europe THE COMPANY BEST WESTERN INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) GmbH is the European Marketing Office for 15 autonomously run affiliate companies offering a sales and marketing service to over 850 independently owned and operated hotels. THE JOB Reporting directly to the European Board, the Chief Operating Officer will be responsible for the development and implementation of a European Marketing Plan designed to help increase the value and volume of mix of business both within Europe and to Europe, from international markets.

HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICERS International financial organization headquartered in Washington, D.C. seeks experienced Human Resources Officers for the following positions: STAFF POSITION in unit that develops methodologies and procedures for identifying recruitment needs of the institution for professional positions (engineers, economists, administrators, etc.) and ensures the availability of qualified candidates.

PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS Paris, France The Board of Trustees of The American College in Paris invites nominations and applications for the position of President, beginning 1 July 1988. The American College in Paris is a four-year independent liberal arts college, accredited by the Middle States Association, with over 100 faculty members and an international student body of 1,000. Bachelor's degree programs include: Art History, French Studies, International Affairs, International Economics, Comparative Literature, Computer Science, European Cultural Studies and International Business Administration.

VACANCY in a West German software house with full order books for a Software Developer Job profile: Independent development of application-specific detail design. Independent development of system-related program design. Programming and documentation. The applicant is expected to work in a methodical and independent manner; to have experience with either DEC VAX computers or IBM 43XX and 30XX; to have COBOL expertise; knowledge of the German language desirable, but not mandatory. We offer: A secure and permanent position with good prospects; a salary in line with the job profile; financial and organizational support when you move to West Germany; professional work in a young team. Place of work: Freiburg, close to France and Switzerland. Work where others spend their vacation. If you are interested, please send your application giving evidence of your expertise and qualification to: datanorm Software GmbH, Kronenstr. 2-4, D-7800 Freiburg, W. Germany.

The Halpern Partnership requires immediately ARCHITECTS with a minimum of five years experience in hospital and/or commercial design and construction. Must be English-speaking and prepared to work in London. Please send full details of past experience, salary required and date of availability to: H.A. Halpern, The Halpern Partnership, 9-15 Leonard Street, London EC2A 4HP.

INTERNATIONAL OIL BROKER PARIS Leading European oil broking team seeks a new young member. Ideal candidates should be in their mid-twenties: With direct or related experience (shipping, oil futures or other commodities); Fluent English and good knowledge of French (other European languages an asset); Self-motivated and personable. We offer an immediate position with high financial prospects. Please send C.V. to: Libra Petroleum 10 Rue de Castiglione, 75001 Paris.

CURRENCY MARKET Dollar Steady... Wednesday's OTC Prices... HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICERS... INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS... EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES... DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR... RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS GROUP... THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS... VACANCY... Software Developer... The Halpern Partnership... ARCHITECTS... INTERNATIONAL OIL BROKER... "INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS" appears every Thursday... TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT contact your nearest International Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferraro: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 46-37-93-81. Telex: 613 995.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady in European Trading

LONDON — The dollar closed little changed Wednesday in lackluster European trading, dealers said, as market participants failed to find any fresh factors justifying either an extension or a reversal of its lower close in New York on Tuesday.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8140 Deutsche marks, after 1.8138 on Tuesday, at 144.17 yen, from 144.10, at 1.5052 Swiss francs from 1.5045 and at 6.0450 French francs after 6.0252.

The British pound was also steady against the U.S. currency, at \$1.6460 from \$1.6420.

Dealers said trading in Europe had been confined to a tight range between 1.8095 DM and 1.8163 DM. They reported a reappearance of the short-covering that had emerged following Friday's news of a record \$16.47 billion U.S. trade deficit in July. This buying support helped prevent a continuation of Tuesday's drift downward.

Although most market participants remained convinced that the dollar is destined to fall further,

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, % Change

dealers said, there is little conviction for aggressive selling.

In New York at midday, the dollar edged up to the day's peak on technically-based buying, dealers said.

The dollar's move was most marked against the yen and coincided with a sell-off in yen futures in Chicago.

The rally also occurred while the U.S. government securities market was moving to its morning highs amid talk that congressional budget negotiators are optimistic about agreeing on measures to cut the federal budget deficit.

But currency dealers doubted that this news generated any dollar buying.

The U.S. currency rose to 144.45 yen, from 143.60 on Tuesday.

New York dealers said they did not expect any dramatic falls in the dollar in the near term, predicting instead a gentle decline, reflecting caution based on fears of central bank intervention to curb extreme movements.

For the moment, they said, the market lacks any fresh stimulus to move the dollar significantly.

In New York, the dollar also rose to 1.8195 DM from 1.8115 on Tuesday. Dealers said much of the buying was from investment houses and speculators in response to the decline in currency futures in Chicago.

U.S. economic figures showing industry operating at a slightly stronger-than-expected 81 percent of capacity also helped support the dollar, dealers said. Capacity use for June and July was revised upwards to 80.3 percent and 80.9 percent.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed slightly lower in Frankfurt at 1.8123 DM from 1.8176 on Tuesday, and in Paris at 6.0445 French francs from 6.0660.

In Zurich, the dollar closed unchanged at 1.5025.

Bank of Japan Says Yen's Rise Faces Limits

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan does not expect further acceleration of the yen's rise against the dollar, central bank sources said Wednesday.

The yen, which closed in Tokyo at 143.80 to the dollar, will be limited in its rise by Japanese and U.S. economic fundamentals, they told reporters.

The United States is working to reduce its trade deficit and Japan's surplus, they said, and this imbalance is expected to decline gradually.

They said currency markets reacted calmly to Friday's news of a record monthly U.S. trade deficit for July because the \$16.47 billion figure was within expectations when seasonal factors were considered.

This market also interpreted the recent half-point rise in the U.S. discount rate as a display of U.S. determination to stabilize exchange rates, they added.

IMF Urges U.S. to Reduce Its Budget Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has called on the United States to get its budget deficit, even if it risks an economic downturn at home, because of increasing concern over the destabilizing impact of the huge U.S. trade deficit.

The fund, in its annual report set for release Thursday, also urged Japan and West Germany to take further steps to stimulate their domestic economies.

The report is a prelude to the joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank beginning here Sept. 20, where the problems of trade imbalances and exchange rates will be discussed.

Economists have argued that the budget deficit, which reached a record \$220.7 billion last year and is expected at \$157 billion this year, exacerbates the trade deficit, partly by stimulating economic demand that gets channeled into imports.

In the past, they say, the budget deficit also pushed U.S. interest rates and thus the dollar higher, making U.S. exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

Trade partners were significantly altered and have taken time to react to a falling dollar.

Last year, the U.S. trade deficit hit a record, of \$152.6 billion, and in the first seven months has run at an annual rate of \$168.7 billion.

If the American trade deficit, and the mirror-image Japanese and German surpluses, persist for much longer, the bluntly worded report said, there would be "serious implications for growth throughout the world economy."

Many economists have argued that faster growth in Germany and Japan would reduce these imbalances and help stimulate the world economy.

These comments amounted to a reiteration of the IMF's suggestions to the biggest of its 151 member nations over the past three or four years. But the urgency of the message was underscored by the persistence of the trade imbalances in the face of a nearly 50 percent depreciation of the dollar against the yen and Deutsche mark in the past two years.

The annual report made clear that the fund had maintained pressure on these three major nations

over the past year to make important changes in their policies.

The fund maintains bilateral surveillance and issues economic policies, focusing on how those policies affect exchange rates and other members.

The seven major Western industrialized countries agreed at the two most recent summits, in Tokyo in 1986 and in Venice this year, to strengthen the surveillance process, using a series of economic indicators.

The IMF is scheduled to have a major role in carrying through this process.

The annual report, sources say, contains a somewhat sanitized version of the IMF's consultations, inasmuch as the member countries have final control on what gets published.

But the narrative as released contains at least a hint of the IMF's advice.

It called for action to correct the U.S. budget deficit, and said that "while such fiscal correction might weaken domestic demand in the short run, it would lead to a lasting reduction in real interest rates, to an improvement in prospects for capital formation and long-run economic growth worldwide."

A deficit reduction would also

lead "to a more sustainable pattern of current account balances among major countries, thereby fostering conditions conducive to greater stability in exchange rates."

Turning to the Japanese economy, it said that "the need to correct the large current account surplus suggests that domestic demand would have to expand rapidly for growth to accelerate toward the economy's potential."

It also said "there is a need to press ahead with a range of structural reforms, notably as regards land use regulations, financial deregulation, agricultural subsidies, taxation, and foreign access to domestic markets."

The fund also called for increased domestic demand in West Germany, noting that "policies need to be restructured so as to facilitate the reorientation of the economy away from a reliance on foreign demand."

The United States has urged West Germany to accelerate major fiscal policy changes scheduled for 1990 and the IMF agreed that "circumstances might arise under which it could be desirable to introduce the 1990 tax reform at an earlier date."

Institute Predicts German Jobs Rate Will Rise

Berlin — West German unemployment is likely to rise after an unsatisfactory economic performance over the summer, the DIW economic institute said Wednesday.

The institute gave no detailed forecasts, but said that the number of jobs would rise despite a revival of foreign demand.

Unemployment fell to 8.6 percent of the work force in August from 8.7 percent in July, but was higher than the 8.5 percent rate of August 1986.

The report said that if the economy does not overcome its current near stagnation, "a further rise in unemployment cannot be avoided despite increased efforts to create jobs."

Fed Mulls Letting Banks Buy Thrifts

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday that it had agreed to consider easing restrictions on the purchase of savings and loan institutions by U.S. bank holding companies.

At a meeting, the Fed voted to seek public comment on proposed changes in regulations that would permit banks to purchase healthy thrifts, including interstate acquisitions of thrifts where states have allowed interstate banking.

In recent years the Fed has permitted banks only to purchase thrifts that were on the verge of failing, to prevent them from being closed and having to pay off federally insured deposits.

Because of the previous huge appetite in Japan for Treasury securities, the sentiment of investors there has major implications for dollar interest rates and exchange rates.

"We are not going to change our policy toward investing in U.S. government securities," said Masafumi Shimizu, chief trader at the foreign bond investment section of Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.

"I think the recovery of the dollar and the U.S. Treasury market simply suggest that the market has discounted the July trade data and that this recovery will last only for a short period," he said. "People are still unsure of the market outlook."

A foreign bond manager at another life insurance company added: "We have stayed away from the U.S. Treasury market since April" for long-term investments. He noted that "the major reason is definitely yen-dollar instability. The trade data for July did not clarify the market trend and all we know is

Japanese Investors Shy From U.S. Treasuries

TOKYO — Japanese investors remain wary of buying U.S. Treasury bonds and notes because of uncertainty over the direction of the dollar and U.S. long-term interest rates, bond managers at financial institutions said.

They said the recovery by both the dollar and U.S. Treasury securities immediately after Friday's U.S. trade deficit figures, and the relative stability since, did not indicate a clear direction for future levels.

The dollar closed Wednesday in Tokyo at 143.80 and the benchmark 3.25 percent U.S. Treasury bond at 207.12 yielding around 9.67 percent, compared with 143.90 yen and 9.47 percent in New York on Friday.

But, he said, "currency instability has not stopped us from taking positions on a day-to-day basis. We are engaged in day trading in pursuit of capital gains while avoiding risks from dollar-yen rate changes."

"Some retail demand will appear when the U.S. long-term interest rate touches 10 percent," said a bond manager at a major local securities firm. "Japanese investors are especially wary of taking positions now," he said, because for many the fiscal year ends in September. But, he added, "Some additional participation in the U.S. Treasury market is strongly expected in October."

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French Budget Cuts Deficit to \$19 Billion

PARIS — The French cabinet approved a reduction in the nation's budget deficit Wednesday to 114.9 billion francs (\$19.0 billion) in 1988 from 129 billion francs this year, Budget Minister Alain Juppé said Wednesday.

He said that the deficit would represent 2.1 percent of France's gross domestic product in 1988, compared with 2.5 percent in 1987.

GDP is a measure of the nation's output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad.

The 1988 budget deficit is in line with Finance Minister Edouard Balladur's target of cutting the deficit to about 115 billion francs in 1988 and by a further 15 billion francs in each of the following three years.

Total expenditures will rise 2.8 percent in 1988, to 1,084 trillion francs. But taking into account the inclusion of some expenditures provisionally treated as off-budget items,

spending will rise just 1.9 percent, the government said.

Revenue will increase 4.7 percent next year, to 969 billion francs.

Mr. Juppé, who is also the spokesman for the center-right government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, asserted that "extremely tight and efficient management" had permitted the government to make deep cuts in personal and business taxes at the same time it reduced the deficit.

He said that tax cuts over 1987 and 1988 would amount to 69 billion francs. Of that amount, 33.4 billion francs would directly benefit companies and 27.1 billion francs households.

The bulk of the reductions for industry involve a previously announced reduction in taxes on company profits to 42 percent from the current 45 percent, as well as changes in value-added tax on telephone calls.

The remaining 8.5 billion francs of tax cuts would come in reductions in the VAT on videocassettes and cars.

The government said that job training and measures to combat France's 11 percent unemployment rate would be a spending priority, with outlays rising 7 percent next year.

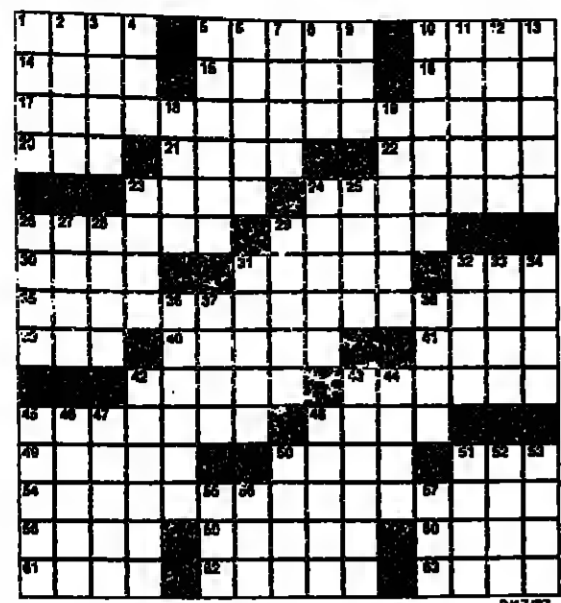
The defense budget will increase by 5.9 percent in line with a five-year plan approved by the Parliament to bolster France's nuclear deterrent and modernize conventional forces from 1987-91.

The general education budget will expand by 4.1 percent, with spending on higher education rising 5.3 percent. Student protests late last year presented the conservative government with its first major challenge since coming to power in March 1986.

Spending on research will rise 10.3 percent, with industrial research the priority.

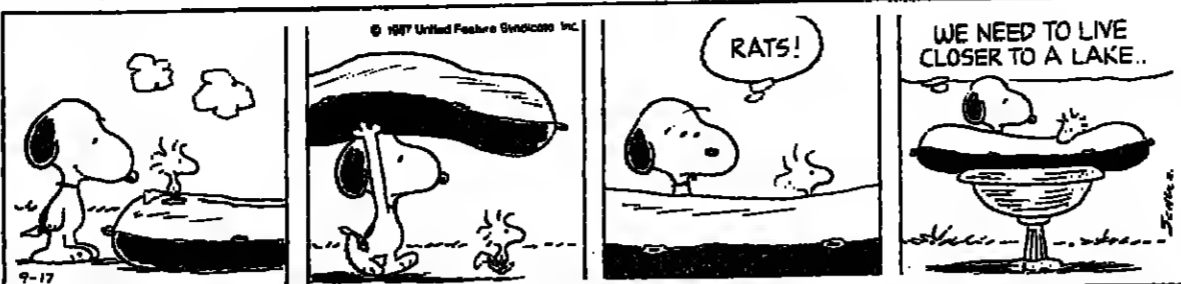
The Interior Ministry's budget will climb 4.6 percent, primarily so police forces can be modernized.

Large table with multiple columns containing stock market data, including symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for OTC Prices and various market indices.



- ACROSS 1 Celebration of the Eucharist... 45 To the nth degree... 16 Central European river... 48 Rizzuto, e.g....

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE word game section with a grid and instructions.

WEATHER section with tables for Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.

World Stock Markets section with tables for Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, and other international markets.

BOOKS

EVELYN WAUGH: The Early Years 1903-1939

By Martin Stannard. 537 pages. \$24.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda. EVELYN WAUGH has enjoyed a run of good luck ever since he dropped dead on Easter Sunday in 1966.

Stannard writes a dry, efficient prose; he is an expert on Waugh's reputation and he presents more fairly some controversial aspects of his subject, especially the break-up of his first marriage.

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BRIDGE section with a North-South hand and a West-East hand.

Major League Baseball section with scores for various teams and a 'Scoreboard' section.

SPORTS

AL, NL East Races Speed On Toward Showdowns

Tigers Rally, Keep Pace of Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Darrell Evans hit a three-run homer and Kirk Gibson a two-run shot Tuesday night to help the Detroit Tigers erase a 5-0 lead, beat the Boston Red Sox, 9-8, and remain tied for first place in the American League East with the Toronto Blue Jays.

Boston's Todd Bezenberg hit his first major-league grand slam and drove in three more runs with two singles, but said, "It's not too enjoyable. Seven RBI just wasn't enough."

"When it was 5-0 in the first, there were a lot of people out there yelling, '5-0 is nothing in this park.' I just kind of smiled at 'em. But those guys kept scratching. They have a great attitude. You have to admire 'em for that."

Blue Jays 6, Orioles 2: In Toronto, Mike Flanagan smug on his former teammates on five hits for eight innings and Lloyd Moseby homered, tripled and drove in four runs as Baltimore lost its eighth in a row, and ended his streak of having homered in his last six at-bats.

White Sox 6, Twins 2: In Chicago, Donnie Hill drove in two runs and scored three while Jack McDowell allowed Minnesota only four hits in seven innings to become the team's first pitcher to win his major-league debut since 1985.

Losers Jose Mesa, one of two players obtained by Baltimore in the Flanagan deal, gave up six runs on 10 hits in four-plus innings.

The Blue Jays' Ernie Whitt hit a bases-empty homer in the fifth inning and doubled in the seventh — but that ended his streak of having homered in his last six at-bats.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3: In New York, Rickey Henderson homered, Al Leiter allowed Milwaukee only four hits while striking out eight in six innings to win his major-league debut, and the Yankees moved back past the Brewers into third place.

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John Cangelosi, sliding by Mike Fitzgerald, became the first Pirate to steal home in 21 years.

Bielecki 3-Hitter Drops Expos Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — Mike Bielecki, perfect for 6 2/3 innings, pitched a three-hitter Tuesday night as the Pittsburgh Pirates won, 5-1, and dropped the Montreal Expos to three games out of first place in the National League's East Division.

Bielecki, who struck out six and did not walk a batter, retired the last 19 he faced before Mitch Webster doubled down the left field line in the seventh inning. He gave up two singles in the eighth, but the Expos got their run when third baseman Bobby Bonilla made a two-out throwing error in the ninth.

"I felt lucky in the bullpen before the game," Bielecki said. "I'm starting to get a cold. I ate chicken wings and it was the wrong thing to eat, so I had a bellyache."

"I've never thrown a no-hitter, not even in Little League," he added. "It was exciting."

"He threw a lot of change ups and a lot of fastballs," said the Expos' manager, Buck Rodgers. "He doesn't throw that hard but his fast ball is slightly above average and it's good enough to keep you honest."

Bielecki, 28, opened the second with Class AAA Vancouver and, despite having a 12-5 record on one point, wasn't recalled until the Pirates traded Rick Reuschel to the St. Francisco Giants on Aug. 22.

The Pirates' general manager, Syd Thrift, said last month he was considering trading Bielecki, who was 6-11 with the last season and didn't win in his last 10 starts.

Just before Webster's hit, center fielder Andy Van Slyke made a leaping catch at the style of a drive by Tim Lincecum. Second baseman Jose Lind made an excellent play in the second to throw out Andres Galarraga on a ball hit up the middle.

John Cangelosi, who also hit a sacrifice fly, became the first Pirate in 21 years to steal home when he singled in the fourth, then stole home when Heaton threw to first trying to pick off Lind.

The last Pirate to steal home was Manny Mota, in 1966.

The Expos, 2-3 in this five-game road trip, open a two-game series at home Wednesday night with the second-place New York Mets.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 3: In Philadelphia, Vince Coleman capped a four-run second inning with an RBI double and Todd Worrell recorded his 29th save to help keep St. Louis' lead at 1 1/2 games in the East. The Phillies' Mike Schmidt hit his 48th home run as a third baseman, tying Eddie Mathews's career record.

Mets 12, Cubs 4: In New York, Keith Hernandez got three hits, including his 2,000th in the majors, and Barry Lyons hit a three-run homer against Chicago. Hernandez hurt his ankle in the eighth but was expected to play Wednesday night.

Giants 13, Padres 3: In San Francisco, Chili Davis homered twice, scored four times and drove in four runs against San Diego. He also set an NL record by homering from each side of the plate for the third time in his career. Mickey Mantle holds the AL record, with 10.

Reds 21, Braves 6: In Atlanta, Dave Parker went five for five with two homers and a career-high eight RBI for Cincinnati.

Dodgers 3, Astros 2: In Los Angeles, Mike Dymally singled in the tie-breaking run with the second of his three hits and fellow rookie Tim Lincecum allowed only five hits in his seven innings to help overcome a triple play by Houston. (AP, UPI)

Mets Get Candelaria With the health of their starting pitchers remaining a problem to the end of the season, the Mets moved to strengthen their staff Tuesday by acquiring John Candelaria from the California Angels for two minor league pitchers, The New York Times reported.

Candelaria, 33, a left-hander, was 8-6 with a 4.71 earned run average in 20 starts for the Angels this season.

Lemieux, Gretzky Strike Again As Canada Wins Cup Final, 6-5

Check Bounces For Canadians

Brent Sutter meant to check defenseman Alexei Kostanov, left, of the Soviet Union, but Canadian teammate Rick Tochet picked up the tab Tuesday night. Then the Canadians arose, from an 0-3 deficit, to win on Mario Lemieux's 11th goal of the tournament, with 1 minute, 26 seconds left in the third and final contest.

The dressing room was full of happy Canadians spraying champagne and winger Mike Gartner said, "Isn't this great? You can be a hero it's only Sept. 15. We've got a taste of it, anyway."

"I guess it was meant to be," Murphy said. "Every game they came back against us, but this time the clock ran out on them. It was a big relief. There was quite a bit of pressure on us."

When the Soviet Union jumped to a 3-0 lead, an entire country figured to be feeling miserable. But, Gartner said, there was never a feeling that the Canadians could not catch up.

"We were there before," he said. "We wanted to get them down, but it didn't work out that way and who's to say this might not have been best. They say so much respect for us that I really felt, when they were ahead, they were playing not to lose. It took away from their game and gave us a chance to come back."

Rick Tochet, playing despite a bruised left knee, started the comeback on a power-play rebound after Murphy's shot handcuffed Soviet goalie Sergei Mylnikov.

Brian Propp made it 3-2 on a deflection of Brent Sutter's attempted stuff from behind. But, with only 28 seconds left in the first period, Andrei Khomutov scored on a breakaway after Sergei Markov had hooked puck carrier Ray Bourque with a penalty call.

"The Canadians struck back with three goals in the second period, when they were allowed to roam relatively unimpeded by referee Don Kohanski. Kohanski put in an extremely difficult spot because he's Canadian, declined to call such blatant fouls as a punch to the face by Craig Hartsburg, a post-whistle elbow by Mark Messier, a post-goal slash by Propp and a high stick by Normand Rochefort, on which linesman Michael Galinovski of the Soviet Union fingered the culprit for him.

Soviet center Viacheslav Bykov was sent off for tripping, however, and Murphy, off a pass from Gretzky, whipped the puck between Mylnikov's legs from the right-wing circle for the power-play goal that made it 4-3. Then Sutter scored off Dale Hawerchuk's pass from behind the Soviet net to tie it.

Hawerchuk, on a second-effort stuff from behind, gave Canada the lead for the first time, at 15:32 of the second period. Over the next 17 minutes, Canada had many chances to score but couldn't as Propp, Gretzky and Lemieux missed the net with shots and Mylnikov foiled Paul Coffey on a breakaway.

Then Andrei Lokakin, skating along the goal line, aided a swing behind the net and instead made a backhand pass in front to Semak, who tied the score.

"I was more worried when they tied it than when we were three goals down," Murphy said. "I knew we had guys who could score, but when it's tied with 75 minutes to go, anything can happen."

Once again, it was Lemieux who made it happen.

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Lausanne's Sprints Fast, Then Furious

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Two sprinters provided sparks on and off the track at an international meet Tuesday night.

Greg Foster, looking fresh at the finish of a tough season, ran the year's fastest 110-meter hurdles, 13.17 seconds, and moments later taunted the runner-up, fellow American Toni Campbell, by shaking his index finger and chanting: "Who's No. 1?"

Campbell had won the overall and 110-hurdles Grand Prix titles in Brussels last Friday, then complained that he had been left off the U.S. team that competed in the World Track and Field Championships in Rome, where Foster won the 110 hurdles.

Another highlight at Lausanne's Olympic stadium was Carl Lewis's 200-meter dash victory in 20.02 seconds, 14 seconds faster than Calvin Smith's gold-medal time at Rome. Lewis powered out of the turn to outdistance Gilles Quémerch of France, the Rome silver medalist, by nearly two yards.

The 100-meter world record-holder, Ben Johnson of Canada, drove whistles and jeers from 19,000 spectators before and after a highly unusual 60-meter outdoor dash. Johnson had asked for the race in order to avoid competing at 100 meters against Lewis, his American rival and the 1984 Olympic champion.

Johnson, who won the 60, said, "I'm not Superman. I don't care what anybody says, I do my job. I'm very tired. I've been running constantly since the indoor season."

Lewis said "the shouldn't dodge me, but it doesn't bother me. I've been running against the best for six or seven years."

Foster and Campbell were even less diplomatic about their differences. Remaldo Lessimah, the holder of the world record for the 110-meter hurdles, had to step in to keep the two from exchanging blows after the race.

A vivid Foster called Campbell a sore loser and said: "I've got my No. 1 world rating. I congratulated him when he won in Brussels, though he said I hadn't. He had mistook me in the press and called me a crybaby."

Major League Standings

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct, GB. Includes sub-sections for American League and National League.

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Tuesday's Line Scores

Table with columns for League, Team, Score.

Nolan Ryan: A Decade Later, Still as Fast as Ever

By Scott Ostler Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — It's not so much fear that Nolan Ryan instills in the hearts and minds of big league hitters, because this is a courageous group of people. It's more a very healthy respect.

"O.K., sometimes it's fear," said Phil Garner, the Los Angeles Dodgers' utility infielder, "and I've never been afraid. (John) D'Acquisto hit me in the head, it didn't bother me. (John) Montano hit me in the head, it didn't bother me, but they both threw hard."

"The only time I've ever been scared was my first year with the A's (in 1975). Nolan struck me out my first two times up, on six straight fastballs, low and away. Next time up, he threw me two more fastballs, low and away, for strikes. I figured, 'I'll land out over the plate on this one and poke it over the first baseman's head.'"

"Nolan shot one right behind my ear. All I could see was the ball, big as a basketball, inches from my head. I went down. I was digging under the plate. The next pitch, I can't even tell you what or where it was, all I know is he struck me out again."

More than a decade later, Ryan still throws harder than anyone else on the planet. Some pitchers throw harder for a couple innings, or having what might be the best season of his life.

His 1987 strikeouts-to-innings ratio, already the highest in major league history for his career, is higher than it's ever been. He leads the major leagues in strikeouts, despite a 100-pitch curfew (now 125) imposed on him by manager Hal Lanier. He has the National League's third lowest earned run average. His record is 8-14, which will take him out of the Cy Young running, but it shouldn't. Hasn't Ryan suffered enough for the Astros' lack of punch?

Ryan, an honest man, said that he would vote for himself, because "I think I've been as consistent a pitcher as anyone in the league. Wood-loose records seem to be the deciding factor on how effective you are." In the minds of award voters, "but I don't think anyone in the league has been more effective than I've been this year."

Voting Ryan the Cy Young Award this season would be no gift, no sentimental Lifetime Achievement Award. Just because he's the greatest strikeout pitcher in history, and one of baseball's nicest people, is no reason to vote him the award, if he continues to pitch as he has, he should win on merit.

He won't, of course. But is it too much to ask that the amazing, blazing, hair-raising, hyper-phasing Nolan Ryan be voted a Cy Young Award once every 20 years?

South Korea could respond to a request for bilateral meetings. He said he had answered the North Koreans with a telegram, in which he reiterated that the IOC is willing to meet with North Korea only after it has accepted the current offer.

"I would take this as a neutral indication at this point," said Richard Poirier, IOC vice president and member of the executive board, "but I do have one question through our proposal, your proposal, our proposal, your proposal — all without much movement."

Samaranch said "it is important for North Korea to be asking South Korea to have meetings between the two states. At the moment, there is not that kind of cooperation between them."

But he was dismayed, he said, by the fact that, once again, North Korea has ignored the IOC's essential requirement that a fifth meeting would only follow North Korea's acceptance of the offer.

IOC president, said late Tuesday that delaying the invitations would be impossible, and that only the South Koreans could respond to a request for bilateral meetings.

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North Korean Request Mystifies IOC Officials

By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A two-day meeting of the International Olympic Committee executive board began Tuesday with its nine members still uncertain whether North Korea will participate in the 1988 Games in Seoul.

The IOC, which is meeting more than two months for North Korea to accept its latest offer of five events, the North Koreans finally responded by requesting another series of meetings. In a letter sent last Friday but received only Tuesday in Seoul, North Korea proposed that further negotiations be held between the Olympic committees of the two nations in an attempt to narrow their differences, primarily North Korea's insistence on staging at least seven events.

In a separate statement Tuesday, the North Koreans asked the IOC to postpone ceremonies Thursday when invitations to 167 nations are to be extended. North Korea also included a translation of its message to South Korea and a request to meet yet again with IOC leaders.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, said late Tuesday that delaying the invitations would be impossible, and that only the South Koreans could respond to a request for bilateral meetings.

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SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for League, Team, Score.

Major League Baseball

Table with columns for League, Team, Score.

European Soccer

Table with columns for League, Team, Score.

ESORTS & GUIDES

Table with columns for Agency, Location, Phone.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table with columns for Agency, Location, Phone.

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PEOPLE

Movie Autobiographies Have a Role for Reagan

Ronald Reagan figures in a lot of movie-star autobiographies. The actress Patricia Neal includes the president in her still-untilled book due out in the spring. Neal made her first movie, "John Loves Mary," with Reagan in 1948 in London. He was, she writes, reluctantly being divorced from James Wyman, and Neal was having an affair with Gary Cooper, with whom she made her second film that year, "The Fountainhead." Because of food shortages, Reagan had to leave from the 21 Club in New York to eat at the Savoy Hotel, where the film crew was housed. Neal says that her night Reagan called the kitchen for his steaks and was told they were all gone. He knew better, but she writes, it was "typical of the man" to say that, since meat was still rationed, he didn't mind sharing.

The civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, who died three weeks ago at 75, is one of the winners of the \$100,000 Defender of Jerusalem Award. According to a spokesman for the Jabotinsky Foundation, which began the awards five years ago to recognize those "who stand up in defense of the rights of Jewish people," the trustees will establish a scholarship in Rustin's memory with his share of the award.

Moscow's Bolshoi Theater has appointed Alexander Lazarev as chief conductor. Lazarev, 42, replaces Yuri Simonov, who has already taken over as head of the Maly Symphony Orchestra, the Tass agency reports.

The financial and health woes of Woody Herman have inspired the National Academy of Jazz in North Hollywood, California, to set up a fund, named for the band leader, to help other jazz musicians in need. "Woody's emergency" opened our eyes to doing it now," said George Rappaport, president of the academy.

Former U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Tip O'Neill is to play an American businessman in a film starring Peter Onorato to be made in Ireland. The Irish Press said it will make his film debut in "High Spirits," by the Irish director Neil Jordan.

ART BUCHWALD Solving Airline Delays

WASHINGTON — The Department of Transportation has come up with a dandy solution to the disastrous air transportation problem. Because of so many complaints from the public it has ordered the airlines to list all their flight delays, and report the losses of and damage to luggage. These figures will be made available to travelers so they can decide which is the best carrier to fly. I was about to embrace the plan when I suddenly remembered that it was the Dept. of Transportation that messed up the airlines to the first place. To clarify what was going on I went over to the department building to get additional information on the order. I was turned over to the Assistant Secretary for Mollifying Irritable Air Travelers and Their Loved Ones.

"Could you tell me how I benefit from knowing how many planes from each airline were tardy today?" "If you are informed which airline has a lousy flight record, you can take a different one the next time you fly out of Albany."

"What do I do if the only airline from Albany is the one with the lousy record?" "The knowledge of a late flight schedule can help you decide when to get to the airport. For example, if the plane takes off two hours late, you can use the time to do something exciting in Albany."

"That's great thinking. It's too wonderful you were the people who thought up a way to bust up the air controllers' union."

"We're serious administrators," he said. "The department is going to fine every airline company \$1,000 for failing to report that they were late."

"That fine should break most airlines," I agreed. "Can we talk about luggage? Suppose an airline confesses it has an excellent record on flight arrivals, but a dismal one handling luggage. How do I deal with that?"

"We advise people to take the flight but leave their luggage behind. On the other hand, if the carrier has a poor flying record but good baggage handling, we advise the passengers to send their luggage on it and board a plane that leaves at another time."

"Can you really shame an airline into flying straight by forcing it to report its faults?" "The Department of Transportation thinks so. It's going to slap the wrist of any carrier that kicks in a person's suitcase. No aviation executive will be able to face his stockholders and inform them that Joan Collins's luggage was lost somewhere between Paris, France, and Anchorage, Alaska. We want the airlines to be humiliated into changing their ways."

"I hope it works, because the Democrats are pretty angry now and they are threatening to take the flying of planes into their own hands," I said.

"The Department of Transportation has a contingency plan," the man said.

"What's that?" "Put all the Democrats on standby in March 1988."

The Annals of a Not-So-Dizzy Blonde

By Jeffrey A. Frank Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In "American Graffiti" she is a beacon of fleeing entertainment driving a Thunderbird. She was discovered, much like LaLo Ruxler, in a Hollywood restaurant. And then, suddenly, she became "Chrissy," the voluptuous naïf of "Three's Company" — implausibly blond, scantily clad and a bit of an airhead. The show thrived in the era of the "jiggly," or, as Suzanne Somers says, the Age of the "Five Jiggles" — Farrah Fawcett, assorted Charlie's Angels and herself.

Then, in the summer of 1980, she left — contract disputes and all that. And because Somers is not now and never has been the befuddled blonde she once played, she can look back with a certain detachment.

"It was phenomenal when they talk about it," she says. "In one year, I was on 55 national magazine covers. I know that because after a while you just start counting because it gets so incredible. Including the cover of Newsweek and featured on '60 Minutes.' And I really couldn't figure out what was happening. I wasn't going to push it away. And if you're lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time you can have a great ride."

"It was a great ride. There's a power attached to being on the number one show in the nation that I didn't realize was attached to it until I left. I was used to calling up the head of movies at ABC or CBS and saying, 'I just got this script, I really like it, and they say, "When do you want to do it?" Or you called a press conference and the room is overflowing. I just figured that's the way it was."

"This is the way it is now: She's almost 40, the mother of a 21-year-old son. She's served her time as an American archetype and even had her tussle with Playboy — she lost, they published. Recently she's been on the road on behalf of her new series, "She's the Sheriff." She's the Sheriff. Warner Books will publish her sort-of memoir of a Catholic girl-

hood. But she knows that when people stare at her, it is because of the one role that changed her life. In "She's the Sheriff," her new series, Somers plays a widowed sheriff and the cast includes a number of television veterans. "This new character is not dumb," Somers says. "I'm playing a real person now. You either like me or you don't. Because I'm not even dressing in a glamorous way. I wear a uniform, a khaki uniform with a shirt and tie, and it's interesting to see how people will react to that."

She started as Suzanne Mahoney, one of four children of a medical secretary and a gardener in San Bruno, California — a not altogether idyllic childhood, as she reveals in "Keeping Secrets." She does not want to talk about it but she says it is "a brutal account about being the child of an alcoholic. It's out about being a star."

Somers says she wrote it with her father's blessing. At 17, in her first year at a Sacred Heart College in Sao Francisco, she got pregnant, which was, as she puts it, "frowned upon, and she hastily married. Within a year, she was divorced, and at 19 she met Alan Hamel, one of the cast of a show called "The Anniversary Game." "He was the game show host and I was the prize model and I got fired after the first day because I kept looking at the wrong television camera," she says. Hamel, who for years ran a popular talk show in Canada, is now her husband and personal manager.

George Lucas, she recalls, asked only if she could drive, because he needed to see the visibility one needs to move on," she says. "But I did not leave 'Three's Company' in a way that as I look back on it now, that I would have. It was, everybody

Israelis, Soviets Plan a Joint Film

JERUSALEM — Israelis and the Soviet Union are planning their first joint movie, a comedy about the misadventures of a non-Jewish Soviet citizen who emigrates to the Jewish state, an Israeli filmmaker said Wednesday.

"It's a funny film that makes jokes about the bureaucracies of both countries," Yitzhak Kol said. "America warmed up to China through ping pong. Maybe we are starting with the script of a movie."

Kol, the president of G.G. Israel Studios Jerusalem, said the idea was born five months ago when Israeli-born Meoshem Golos, president of Cannon Films, visited the Soviet Union for a film festival. Ties between the two countries were severed after the 1967 Middle East war, but have improved since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in March 1985.

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